The Bombay Gazette

No. 6,187.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FULCHER—January 3rd, at Breach Candy, the wife of William Lake Fulcher, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FERNANDEZ—HENDRICK—January 3rd, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Lady of Hope, Bombay, by the Rev. Ciampi, S. J., Lodwick G. Fernandez, to Leonora, 3rd daughter of the late Mr. John William Hendrick, of Belgaum.

DEATHS.

FERNANDEZ—December 29th, at Oomercarry, Mr. L. K. Fernandez, aged 3 years.

WALSH—January 3rd, at Baroda, Isabel, infant daughter of T. Pendergast B. Walsh, Esquire, Captain, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, aged nine months.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

FIELD—December 23rd, at Bankipore, Patna, the wife of G. Field, Esq., Jr., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NORMAN—PEREIRA—December 19th, at St. James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Peter J. Jarbo, M. A. Ph. D., Henry Genesic, son of Mr. Henry Duke Norman of Liverpool, Lancashire, to Virginia Julia Rose, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Pereira, Head Clerk, Soonderbund Commissioner's Office, Alipore, near Calcutta.

DEATH.

BRAE—December 24th, at Magoorah, Jessore, George Duncan Brae, aged 30 years and 21 days.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class............ £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class............ „ 3? } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool, or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London, Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria, or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain MORRISON, will be despatched on the 6th, and the "GUNGA," 1,800 Tons, on the 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	3rd	Leave	Bussorah	17th
„	Muscat	7th	„	Bushire	19th
„	Bunder Abbas	9th	„	Bunder Abbas	23rd
„	Bushire	12th	„	Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive	Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., D. McCALLUM, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd January, at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 26th
Kurrachee on............ 10th and 25th

The steam ship "COMORIN," 550 tons, 190 H. P., R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing-time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	1 &	16	Leave	Calcutta	1 &	16
„	Carwar	2	16	„	Bimlipatam	4	18
„	Mangalore	3	17	„	Vizagapatam	4	18
„	Cannanore	4	18	„	Coconada	5	19
„	Calicut	4	18	„	Masulipatam	6	20
„	Cochin	5	19	„	Madras	8	24
„	Tuticorin		20	„	Negapatam	11	25
„	Colombo		21	„	Colombo		26
„	Negapatam	10	24	„	Tuticorin		29
„	Madras	15	30	„	Cochin	16	1
„	Masulipatam	16	1	„	Calicut	16	[illegible]
„	Coconada	17	2	„	Cannanore	17	[illegible]
„	Vizagapatam	18	3	„	Mangalore	18	[illegible]
„	Bimlipatam	18	3	„	Carwar	19	6
Arrive	Calcutta	20	5	Arrive	Bombay	20	6

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "CHEDUBA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., H. MADDISON Commander, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.
Cochin	..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD CLYDE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 6th January at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Veraval,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND PORBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 15th proximo.*)

THE new Iron Clipper built ship "BRITISH NATION," 1302 tons register, classed double A 1 at Lloyds, H. D. ROWE, Commander.

This fine vessel has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will sail as above.

For particulars apply on board to Captain ROWE, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *British Nation.*

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

(UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.)

To sail hence on 11th instant.

THE new Clipper ship "DILBHUR," 1303 tons register, A 1, 14 years at Lloyds, JONATHAN PURDY, Commander, has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *Dilbhur.*

Bombay, 2nd January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January 1866, calling at Cannanore, if sufficient inducement offer.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," Tons 1,250, W. BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain PRYCE.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—*Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.* Gazette Press, Fort.

NOTICES.

MR. ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.
Bombay, 1st January 1866. GREY & Co.

MR. EMIL THOMASS is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration, from THIS DAY.
Bombay, 1st January 1866. H. CLASON & Co.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE. ROBINSON & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.
ROBINSON & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ALEXANDER ANDERSON and MR. WILLIAM HENRY NICHOLSON are THIS DAY admitted PARTNERS in our Firm. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla.
N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

MR. P. GRANT, SADDLER, POONA, has, in consequence of his Son's death, closed the Poona Branch of his business. He, therefore, requests that all Debts, due to him and the late Firm of P. GRANT & SON, be remitted to him, in Bombay, from the 1st of January 1866.
Poona, 26th December 1865.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).
ઇશ્ત ઇનદીઆ પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)
ईसट इनडया परेस कपान (लीमीटड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARES in this Company are liable to forfeiture if the Call of Rs. 150 per Share be not paid on or before the 9th instant, with Interest.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

7, Meadow Street, Bombay, 2nd January 1866.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play in the Victoria Gardens every THURSDAY Evening until further notice.

Garden Rules.—No Carriages, or Horses, or Dogs are admitted into the Gardens, which are closed half an hour after sunset, or on Band nights half an hour after "God save the Queen" has been played. Carriages and Horses will be left opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Annual Subscription to the Society, Rupees 30.
GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.
Town Hall, 5th Dec. 1865.

N. B.—Seats are reserved especially for ladies on band nights.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાંનચીઅલ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the above Association will be REMOVED from No. 31, Meadow Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street, from the 2nd proximo.
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 29th December 1865.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. HEERJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

MR. RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA and MR. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA have THIS DAY been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

MR. THOMAS LIDBETTER will SIGN our FIRM from and after THIS DATE.

DOSSABHOY & MERWANJEE & Co.
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, 1st Jan. 1866.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the 6th January 1866, at 3 P. M. precisely, for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet.
2.—To appoint Directors in the room of the present ones, who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To fix the remuneration of the Directors.
4.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in lieu of the present ones, Messrs. Brodie and Wilson, who retire but are eligible for re-election.
5.—To fix the remuneration of the new Auditors.

R. S. SINCLAIR, Secretary.
Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 26th instant to SATURDAY the 6th January 1866, both days inclusive.
R. S. SINCLAIR, Secretary.
Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation in Meadow Street on TUESDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th September last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 22nd idem, both days inclusive.
M. ROONAN, Manager.
Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance sheet made up to the end of December 1865.
2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th December 1865.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered — $\frac{c}{29}$ 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.
12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)
બોમબે હાઊશ એનદ લેનડ ઇનવેશતમેનત કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)
बमबे होस अेंड लांड इनवेसमेनट कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the half yearly GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY the 10th January 1866, at 3 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors, and after the conclusion of that Meeting there will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, at which the following propositions will be made:—

That the words "and the remainder to be called up at the discretion of the Directors" in Clause 1 of the Articles of Association be omitted. That a new Clause be added to the Articles to the effect—

"That any further Capital required from Shares be raised by the issue of new Shares, the Shareholders for the time being having the option of subscribing for the same at par."

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
27, Meadow Street, 29th Dec. 1865.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUT-FITTERS
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. A great variety of patterns. Forty-five Rupees.

Ellwood's Patent Air-chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

Ellwood's REGULATION HELMETS for the Bombay Army and Staff Corps. Twelve Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, in all makes, comprising Lisle Thread, Balbriggan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker Knitted for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, and LINEN COLLARS in the newest shapes. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS made expressly to stand Indian Washing.

FLANNEL SHIRTS, all patterns made to measure. Nine Rupees.

Instructions for self-measurement with patterns, post free.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied with a remittance or reference in Bombay.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management,* affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished, throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall,* with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room,* 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged, for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road,* only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station,* and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder.*

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers,* and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel.*

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.
Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

NOTICE ! ! !—THE "BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY" is now in full operation under European Superintendence and the community can have BREAD of unquestionable quality and of any description delivered at their residences every morning. Orders to be sent in writing to the Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre—*Monthly bills.* Ship's supplied with Bread, Biscuits, Flour, Bran, &c., on the Captain's application on the premises or at the Office No. 5, Medow Street, Fort.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—THIRD CALL ON NEW ISSUE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD INSTALMENT of Rs. 50 per Share on the new issue of Shares in this Bank is payable at this Office on or before the 31st December next, in terms of the Resolutions passed by the Court of Directors on the 3rd January last.

Shareholders wishing to pay in anticipation the whole of the new capital remaining unpaid are permitted to do so on or before 31st December current and will be admitted to dividend on the full amount of the Share as from that day.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 6th December 1865.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of this Corporation have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, on the original Shares, which will be payable to Shareholders on this register on or after the 4th January.

The Transfer Books for old Shares will be closed from the 18th to the 31st instant inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 15th December 1865.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company duly held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 28th August last, viz.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily," be confirmed; and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,
Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association, (Ld.)
Bombay, 21st October 1865.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—
Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.
FLETCHER & MITCHEL.
31st August 1865.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight........	7	per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight........	9	ditto.
For 12 months' sight......	9	ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.
10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Office, No. 1/1, Mission Row, on the twenty-fifth day of January next, for the following purposes viz.:—

Considering and deciding upon the adoption by the Company of the provisional arrangements entered into by the Directors for taking over the Business and Capital of the Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited; the establishing the Head Office of the Company in London; the registering the Company under the Companies' Act 1862; increasing the Capital stock of the Company to Two Millions sterling; and altering, varying, annulling, or revoking the existing Articles of Association, or adding such new clauses thereto as may be deemed necessary.

By Order,
R. O. SAWERS, Manager.
Calcutta, 14th December 1865.

THE CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Corporation will be OPENED from MONDAY the 11th instant.

Forms of Transfers may be had on application to the undersigned.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.
Bombay, 4th December 1865.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6	per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8	ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
ધી બોમબે કમરશીઅલ અશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)
धी बाॅबे कमर्शीअल असोसिएशन (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 1 Nesbit Row, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 16th day of January 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M.—

To confirm the following Special Resolution first passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting on the 14th December 1865, viz:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of the Provisions of Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India."

And in the event of such Resolution being confirmed, then to appoint Liquidators, and to fix their remuneration, if any.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICES.

WHITE KID GLOVES, Rs. 1-12 per pair. Best French Kid GLOVES, "Systeme Jouvin." Rs. 2-12.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. Just received a new consignment of Boot and Shoes. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, (formerly Pianist with the celebrated Distin Family) begs to announce that he will be happy to give instructions on the PIANO, TUNE PIANOS, and attend EVENING PARTIES, either as ACCOMPANYIST or for DANCE MUSIC. All Communications addressed to Mr. WILLY, No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla, next Bungalow to Bombay Hotel.

TERMS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, per month...	...	...	...	30	0	0
One Lesson per week,	ditto	ditto	...	20	0	0
Attending Evening Parties	...	...	...	20	0	0
Tuning Pianofortes	...	...	...	7	0	0

MR. CHARLES LIDBETTER is admitted a PARTNER in our firm from this date.
Kurrachee, 1st January 1866.
T. LIDBETTER & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Offices of the Bank have this day been REMOVED from No. 4, Hornby Row, to No. 9, Rampart Row.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., general merchants and musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid-gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.
2nd January 1866.

HOUSE RATE FOR 1866.

NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 63 OF ACT 2 OF 1865.

THE Assessment Books for 1866 are ready and may be inspected on and after the 10th January 1866, at the Office of the Municipality, Apollo House, Fort.

Owners and Occupiers, or their Agents, may inspect and make extracts without payment of fee. The fee payable by other persons is fixed at One Rupee for each inspection.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 21st December 1865.

HOUSE RATE FOR 1866.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENT OF MALABAR HILL, COLABA, AND FORT WARDS.

THE Municipal Commissioner gives Notice under Section 64, Act 2 of 1865, that he will proceed to revise the Assessments of the above Wards on and after the 15th January.

All complaints against such assessment must be made to the Commissioner, in writing, at his Office, three days before the 16th January.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 22nd December 1865.

N. B.—The boundaries of the Malabar Hill Ward are as follows:—

Malabar Hill—Walkeshwer and Mahaluximee, bounded on the south by Sea, on the east the Sea, Gaumdavee Road, Tardeo, northward, as far as the Bellasis Road and thence forward northward by B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the west by Sea, on the north by Sea, and by a boundary line of division running northward to the B. B. and C. I. Railway from the middle of the Hornby Vellard.

The boundaries of the Colaba Ward are as follows:—Colaba—Both Colabas nearly surrounded by the Sea and its boundary would be the north side of the Colaba Vellard.

The boundaries of the Fort Ward are as follows:—Fort—Fort and Esplanade east and west sea. The northern boundary would be Marine Lane, Esplanade Cross Road, and the southern boundary would be the Colaba Vellard.

FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.—Received by the last Overland Steamer a supply of the finest selected FRUIT, in boxes weighing 5½ lbs. at Rs. 3½ each.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
The Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Corporation on MONDAY the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, when the Report and Accounts for the past year will be presented and Directors appointed in place of those who retire under Clause 52 of the Articles of Association. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th to 29th January, both days included.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN C. TEASDALE, pro. Manager.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

GEORGE III JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
જારજ ધી થરડ જુત આનડ વુલ ઇશપીનીનગ અને વીવીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 20th instant, interest will be charged at the rate of 18 Per Cent. per Annum, on all calls on shares of the above Company, remaining unpaid on above date.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

EAST INDIA COTTON AGENCY (LIMITED).
ઇશત ઇનદીઆ કાતંન એજનશી (લીમીટેડ).
ईसट ईनडीया काटन यजनसी (लिमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES upon which the last Call of Rs. 10, due 12th December, shall not have been paid with Interest on or before the 10th January 1866, will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

ALEX. C. BRICE,
Managing Director E. I. C. Agency (Limited).
28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1865.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

DIARIES! DIARIES!! DIARIES!!!
FOR 1866.

A SELECTION of the above are now selling at TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.
Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.
R. HOSKIN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Messrs. HAMILTON BOSWELL GILMOUR AND ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SCOTT in our firm CEASED on the 31st December 1864, and the 31st December 1865 respectively.
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1866.

THE BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th day of October last, three Gentlemen were appointed to be Liquidators for winding up the Company voluntarily and two of the three have declined to act. Now, notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the registered Shareholders of the Company will be held in Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo street, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January instant, at 4 P. M., when the following business will be submitted to the meeting.

1. A proposition will be made that the resolution passed at the last Extraordinary General Meeting appointing Liquidators be cancelled.
2. The meeting will be called upon to appoint one more Liquidator or Liquidators and if it shall then be thought proper to do so, to fix his or their remuneration.

KELLY, HORE & MANISTY.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

J. BURN,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR,
GENERAL OUTFITTER, &c.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN returning thanks to his numerous Customers, begs to draw attention to the immense stock of WOOLLENS now on hand, comprising every novelty in the London markets.

TWEED SUITS of very good quality from Rs. 30, all shrunk and suitable for general wear.

Every requisite in the Outfitting Department priced moderate and manufactured expressly for the climate.

GENTS' HATS and CAPS in all the new shapes.

BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

Up-country residents can be supplied with patterns and instructions for self-measurement, and their orders executed punctually, and with despatch.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European Cutter from Bucknasters.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held on MONDAY the 29th January 1866 at 4-30 P. M.—to receive a report and abstract of the affairs of the Club for the past half-year, and to elect members of Committee for the ensuing year.
JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 28th December 1865.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. Gladding, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

NOTICE is hereby given, in terms of the Act XIX. of 1857, that on SATURDAY the 20th day of January 1866, at 1 P. M., being two months from this date, a MEETING of the Shareholders of the Victoria Land and Press Company (Limited) and Scott Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., for the purpose of considering the accounts of the Liquidators.

R. HANNAY,
R. L. TRACEY, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 20th November 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest and Responsibility of MR. WILLIAM FELTON PEEL, in the firm of PEEL, CASSELS and Co., ceases from the 14th of November, instant, and that MR. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN has been admitted a PARTNER therein.
PEEL, CASSELS AND Co.
Bombay, 13th November 1865.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
ON VIEW.

An etching of the full size of the Engraving now in course of execution by W. H. SIMMONS of MR. H. BARRAND's fine Equestrian Portraits of—the

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.
Artists' Proofs, Rs. 75; Proofs, Rs. 50.
Prints, Rs. 25.
Free of Charges or Duty.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs ..	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle ...	...	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	...	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	...	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	...	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.
C. STEPHENS & SONS.
Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves in this City as AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS.
JOHNSTON & Co.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th December 1865.

Messrs. JOHNSTON and Co. solicit the patronage of parties resident here and up-country and guarantee that theirs will be found the most useful and convenient Firm to deal with.

Champagne, Brandy, Wines, Beer, Porter and Liqueurs of all sorts always on hand, and furnished upon the shortest notice.

For the convenience of Constituents up-country, Messrs. Johnston and Co. undertake to engage passages Overland or round the Cape; Hotel accommodation in Bombay; the receiving and forwarding of Luggage and other Goods from and to all parts of the World; and the receipt and despatch of letters by the Overland Mail on a very small Commission.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Champagne, per dozen	....	Rs. 40
Claret	ditto.	„ 16 to Rs. 24
Sherry	ditto.	„ 26
Port	ditto.	„ 24
Brandy	ditto.	„ 26
Gin	ditto.	„ 20
Beer bottled in London	....	„ 7
Porter	ditto.	„ 8

A Mahogany square Piano Forte, by Messrs. Ivory and Prangley, sole makers of the Patent gradus Lever key. Rs. 600.

Three of the best English built Shigrams, by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith, with pole, for two horses, and can be drawn by one horse, very light and suitably lined. The Shigrams have cost Rs. 1,200 each upon landing, but can be sold forthwith at a very reasonable price. Can be seen upon applying to

JOHNSTON & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 7, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—The ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at the Company's Screw Building, in Marine Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th January 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the past year ending 30th June 1865.
2. To appoint two Auditors for the current year.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of Dinshaw Manockjee and Merwanjee Framjee, Esqs., who retire in pursuance of Clause 64 of the Deed of Settlement, but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at the same place, and on the same date, at half past 3 o'clock P. M., when the following Resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the Capital of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company be increased to Rupees Twelve Lacs (including the original Capital of Eight Lacs, and also the additional Capital of Two Lacs, by which the same was increased, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement of the Company on the 19th September 1863), and the Shares representing such last mentioned additional Capital shall, with the Shares mentioned in the next Resolution, be called New Shares.

2. That the additional Capital created, or which shall be created, by or under the preceding Resolution, consisting of Rs. Two Lacs, shall be divided into Two Hundred Shares of Rupees 1,000 each, which shall be progressively numbered from 201 to 400.

3. That the provisions in the Fourth Clause of the said Deed of Settlement of the Company, beginning with the words "No one individual," and ending with the words "ten shares;" and also the provisions in the Thirty-first Clause of the same Deed, beginning with the word "Provided," be and the same are hereby respectively repealed; and that the following provisions in lieu thereof respectively be inserted in said Fourth and Thirty-first Clauses respectively by way of amendment, to take effect from the passing of the present Resolution; that is to say—Provided that no one individual shall hold or be possessed of in his own right more than 25 Original Shares of Rs. 4,000 each, and 50 New Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and the members of any one Firm shall not hold in the aggregate more than 60 Original Shares of Rs. 4,000 each, and 100 New Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

4. That the Board of Directors of the Company be, and they are hereby, authorised to carry into effect in such manner as they shall think fit the several provisions by the foregoing Resolution made or intended so to be, subject only to the right of option to take New Shares reserved to the Shareholders for the time being by the 31st Clause of the said Deed of Settlement.

5. That as to any of the New Shares issued in pursuance of the foregoing Resolutions which shall not be accepted, and the amount thereof paid up by the Shareholders for the time being within 30 days after the passing of the present Resolution, the Directors of the Company shall have power to sell and dispose of the same by Public Auction, or in such other manner as they may think fit, and the profit or loss arising on any such sale or disposition shall be carried to the Company's account.

6. That the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 29th day of August 1860, to the effect that from the annual net profits twelve and a half per cent. should be set apart as Bonus, and to be divided amongst the only Shareholders who give their and other parties work under their influence, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the following be substituted for the same, viz.:—

That the Directors shall have power to set apart such a percentage on the net annual profits of the Company as they may think fit as a Bonus to be divided in such manner and proportions as the Directors may think fit amongst such Shareholders of the Company as shall themselves employ the Company for the purpose of storing, screwing, pressing, packing, or warehousing Cotton, Wool, or other Goods or Merchandize, or who shall by their influence obtain such employment for the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 26th December 1865.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle, Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co. Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE SCINDE RAILWAY (3) three ENGINE DRIVERS and (3) three FITTERS. Wages, Rs. 150 per mensem. To steady and attentive men an engagement and increased salary will be given. Apply to
FLETCHER & MITCHELL,
Boree Bunder.

NOTICES.

BOARD AND LODGING.—One or two Gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with the above in a European Family (terms moderate). Apply "X. Y. Z.," at the Office of this Paper.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.
German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics.
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—
Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.,
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—
Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's guide and scoring books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars Nos. 1 and 2.
Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherrywood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders. Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.
TREACHER'S & Co., (LIMITED.)

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory will contain a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

CONTENTS.

THE CALENDAR.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving the Principal Articles of the Calendar, Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Chronological Cycles, Eclipses, &c., &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century.
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month.
Counting-house Calendar for 1866.
Holidays allowed by Government.
THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1866, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
SHERIFFS OF BOMBAY.
Christian Festivals and Fasts.
Introduction to the Indian Calendar.
THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews.
THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS, AND OBSERVANCES.

REFERENCE TABLES.

Table for reducing Annas and Pies to Decimals of a Rupee, and *vice versa.*
Tables of Indian Coins, Weights, and Measures.
Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures.
Gold and Silver Foreign Coins.
Equivalent values of 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. Government Securities.
Table of Daily Pay and Allowance from 1 to 500 Rupees per month.
Table of Income or Wages from 4 annas to 10 Rupees per month.
Tables of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
The Stamp Act.
Rates of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Palanquins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Dingies, &c.
TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA.
Table of Salutes to European Functionaries.
„ „ Native Sovereigns and Chiefs.
TABLE OF SALUTES.
GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA.
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIFE IN INDIA.
GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.
Fall of Rain at Bombay from 1817 to 1865.

ACTS PASSED BY THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

List of Acts passed by the Bombay Legislative Council during 1864.
An Act to provide for the Survey, Demarkation, Assessment and Administration of Lands held under Government in the Districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency.
An Act to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the City, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.
An Act to amend Act XXI. of 1848 (for avoiding wagers.)
An Act for the regulation of Mofussil Gaols, and the enforcement of discipline therein.

ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

List of Acts passed by the Government of India.
An Act to authorize the extension of certain Acts and Regulations to Territories not subject to the General Regulations.
An Act to provide for the maintenance of the Rual Police in the Territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere.
An Act relating to the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers.
An Act to exempt the Estates of deceased Officers and Soldiers delivered over to the Administrator-General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, from the operation of the twenty-sixth Section of Act No. VIII. of 1856.
An Act to provide for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion.
An Act to coninue Act No. XXXI. of 1860.
An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government Forest.
An Act to make valid the imprisonment of certain persons arrested under the process of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction.
An Act to amend Act No. XVI. of 1864 (to provide for the Registration of Assurances.)
An Act to amend and define the law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession in British India.
An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary Civil Jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature.
An Act to amend the law relating to the custody of prisoners within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.
An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original Criminal jurisdiction, and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than the Presidency of Town.
An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil Judicature in the Central Provinces.
An Act to define and amend the law relating to Marriage and Divorce among the Parsees.
An Act to remove doubts as to the Jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts in the Province of Oude in suits relating to land, and to enlarge the period of limitation in such suits.
An Act to amend certain Acts relating to Duties of Customs on Goods imported and exported by Sea.
An Act to amend Act No. X. of 1862 to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp.
An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Judicature of the Punjaub and its Dependencies.
An Act to amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mookhtars.
An Act to define and amend the law relating to Intestate Succession among the Parsees.
An Act to amend Act No. XVIII. of 1864 (to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow.)
An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjaub and its Dependencies.
An Act to give effect to certain Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits.
An Act to amend the law relating to the Customs on goods imported and exported by Sea.
An Act to amend Act XXIX. of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Army.)
An Act to make temporary provision for the decision of Civil Appeals in Districts within the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1865-66.
List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

THE POST OFFICE.

Bombay Establishment.
General Regulations.
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay.
Delivery of Mails.
Despatch of Mails by Sea.
Malabar Coast Mail.
Indian Inland Letter Post.
„ „ Newspaper Post.
„ „ Book.
Soldiers' Letters.
Letters.
Newspapers.
Table of Postal distances with the Banghy postage.
Rates of Postage for Letters, Newspapers, and Books to Foreign Countries.
Letters for delivery in Ceylon via Madras.
Pattern Post to Great Britain.
Ship Post.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
THE MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES—
General Information.
Alexandria to Marseilles.
AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—
Overland Route via Trieste.
Fares between Trieste and Alexandria.
BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY—
Names of the Company's Agents abroad.
Directors.
P. and B. S. S. Co.'s Fleet.
BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—
Board of Directors.
Steam Vessels of the Company.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—
Managing Agents in India.
Steam Fleet B. I. S. N. Co.
Names of the Company's Agents abroad.
Contract Lines in Operation.
Rates of Passage Money and Freight from Bombay.
Regulations and General Information.
INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA—
Establishment.
Steam Vessels of the Company.
Rates of Passage Money.
THE MINT.
SHIPPING DIRECTORY.
H. M. BOMBAY MARINE.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMEMT.
RAILWAYS.
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.
COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY—
Banks, &c., with their Capital and Directors.
INSURANCE COMPANIES—
London Marine Insurance Companies.
Bombay Marine Insurance Companies.
Calcutta Marine Insurance Companies.
China Marine Insurance Companies.
Batavia Insurance Companies.
Australian Marine Insurance Company.
Insurance Companies at Kurrachee.
Life Insurance Companies.
London and Liverpool Fire Insurance Companies.
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—
Miscellaneous Joint Stock Companies.
MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES—
Staff Salaries.
Absentee and Acting Allowances.
Officers serving with Native Regiments.
Indian Medical Service.
Medical Officers.
Veterinary Surgeons.
Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military
„ of Queen's Pay to Commissioned Officers.
„ Pay and Allowances to the Staff of the Army.
The Military Fund.
PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO CIVIL SERVANTS.
DITTO to UNCOVENANTED
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF H. M. UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

THE ARMY LIST.

Governor of Bombay.
Head Quarter Staff.
Divisional Staff.
Brigade Staff.
Nominal List of Officers qualified as Musketry Instructors.
Assistant do.
Ordnance Department.
Commissariat do.
Public Works do.
List of Serjeants in Receipt of Annuities.
Barrack Department.
Warrant Officers attached to Departments.
Finance Pay and Clothing Department.
Civil and Military Examination Committee.
Army Educational Department.
Military Fund Directors.
Division Brigade and Station Staff.
Bombay Staff Corps.
European Cavalry Regiments.
Distribution of Royal Artillery.
Cadre of the Late Bombay Artillery.
Royal Engineers.
European Infantry Regiments.
Native Cavalry.
Bombay Sappers and Miners.
Native Infantry Regiments.
Bombay Invalid Establishment.
Bombay Invalid Pension List.
Unattached.
Veteran Establishment.
Officer holding honorary Commission.
Bombay Medical Department.
Gradation List.
Bombay Medical Establishment.
Medical Officers of the British Army serving in the Bombay Presidency.
Veterinary Surgeons Ditto.
Warrant Medical Officers.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Royal Warrants and Despatches.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

The Council of Bombay.
Personal Staff of his Excellency the Governor.
Gradation List of H. M.'s Covenanted Civil Servants.
Casualties.
Madras Civil Servants employed in Bombay.
Bengal.
Civil Servants absent on leave to Europe.
„ „ out of Employ.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Secretaries to Government.
Legislative Department.
Applicants for the Judicial Service.
High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
„ „ Officers of the Civil Ordinary Original Jurisdiction.
„ „ „ Appellate „
Reporters Establishment.
Translators do.
Government Law Officers.
Advocates.
„ not practising.
Attornies, Solicitors and Proctors.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ARMY LIST.

DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency.
List of ditto in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.
List of Public Offices, Banks, &c.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES, MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS. FREEMASONRY.

Provincial Grand Lodge of Bombay.
Lodge St. George.
„ Concord.
„ Truth.
„ Star of India.
„ Orion in the West (Poona).
Royal Arch Chapter
Chapter Perseverance.
Lodge Holmesdale.
„ Templars.
Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India.
Lodge Perseverance (Scotch).
„ St. Andrew's in the East (Poona).
„ St. Paul's (Mhow).
„ Rising Star.

BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL FEES.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Railway Department.
Translators to Government.
High Court Terms.
„ „ Criminal Sessions.
„ „ Insolvent Debtors.
Court of Petty Sessions.
„ „ Small Causes.
Inspector General of Prisons.
Police Magistrate, &c., &c.
House of Correction.
Financial Appointments.
Municipal Commissioner's Office
Bombay Police.
Bombay Architectural Improvement Committee.
Foreign Consuls.
Chamber of Commerce.
European Merchants in Bombay, with their Partners and Corresponding Firms.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

THE ENGLISH DIRECTORY.

The Queen and Royal Family.
Her Majesty's Household.
British and Foreign Ambassadors.
Prince of Wales' Household.
Her Majesty's Officers of State.
City Officers.
Principal Government and Public Offices.
The Law Courts.
The Indian Council in England.
House of Commons.
Officers.
London Bankers.
Provincial.
East India Army Agents.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births announced in Bombay during the past year.
Marriages.
Deaths.

SHIPPING.

Shipping Arrivals at Bombay during 1865.
Departures.
Dates of Arrival of Overland Mail in 1865.

The Directory will be sent to any [illegible] if required [illegible]
N. B. [illegible]
of India for Six Annas [illegible]
the Post [illegible]
according to [illegible]
to prepay the Postage [illegible]
is made or [illegible]
Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]mium; [illegible]35, Ma- [illegible]2,800, Bom- [illegible]Asiatic (old and [illegible]als 19 premium, [illegible] Credit Mobiliers at

[illegible] BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rates.
[illegible] ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Credits ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
[illegible]	At sight	98½
[illegible]	30 days' sight	98¾
[illegible]	60 Do. do.	97
[illegible]	30 Do. do.	99
[illegible]	60 Do. do.	214

BANKS.

[illegible] Capital.	[illegible] value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
[illegible]	500	250	16	Agra Bank	110 p ct premium
[illegible]	250	14.	.....	Alliance Bank. ..	13 p ct dis.
600,000	200	200	.....	Asiatic Bank Corptn	57 p ct pm.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal ..	7,000 p sh.
1,220,000	250	175	8	Bank of India.. ..	42 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ..	59 p ct pm.
[illegible]	250	100	.....	Bombay City Bank.	40 p ct dis.
1,900,000	250	150	..	Bombay Pres. Bank	27 p ct dis.
2,00,000	25	20	5	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	20 p ct dis
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Broker's Banking Company	23 p ct dis
1,250,000	250	250	6	Central Bank.. ..	35 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	16	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	[illegible] 60 p c [illegible]
[illegible]	200	9.	...	China Bank	Par.
[illegible]	250	250	9	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	100 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	250	15	Commercial Bank..	19 p ct pm.
[illegible]		400	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm [illegible]
800,000		500	9	Delhi Bank Cor ..	50 p ct pm [illegible]
625,000		250	.....	East Indian Bank..	20 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank.	5 p ct pm [illegible]
400,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	25 p ct dis
400,000	200	20	.....	Indian Peninsular, London & China Bk	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon	5 p ct dis.
500,000	100	[illegible]		London & Bombay B.	14 p ct dis.
8,120,000	1,000	1,000	14	Madras Bank.. ..	40 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 pct pm [illegible]
800,000	200	250	.....	Royal Bank of India	25 p ct dis.
[illegible]				Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	25 pct pmum
....	....	...	..	Gujerat Bank	10 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

1,000,000	40	100	.....	Alliance Financial..	
			.....	Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Bhattia Financial ...	No quotations.
750,000	300	100	.....	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor...	6 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct dis.
....	....	50	.....	Central India Finan.	No quotations.
1,000,000	40	50		Elphinstone Finan.	
....	....	....	....	Financial Asso of Europe & India	
120000	40	100		Financial Asso. of India and China	
120000	40	100	.....	Do. New Capital.	14 p ct dis.
1,000,000	50	100	.....	Grand Finance Co.	No quotations.
900,000	40	50	.....	Mofussil Financial Association	
	40	50	....	Oriental Financial Association	
1000,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.).	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	1000	3,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co	6,290 pm.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	460 pm.
3,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co.	1,035 per share.
110 000	2,000	[illegible]	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ..	330 per share.
1,00,000	5000	300	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,710 per share.
....	....	1,000	.....	Port Canning	375 pm.
.....	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,800 per share.

PRESS COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
		11,000	1,800	Apollo Press Co ...	No quotations.
		2,700	800	Colaba Press Co ...	
357,500	6,250	6,750	850	Fort Press Co ...	
400,000	2,000	4,000	850	Hydraulic Press Co.	
80,000	2,000	1,500	.....	Bombay Press Co ..	
		1,500	.....	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	
40,000	2,000	750	.....	Scinde Press Co., L.. (Kurrachee).. ...	
[illegible]	5,000	500	.....	Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Al[illegible])	
[illegible]	2,000	100	.....	East India Press Co.	
[illegible]	2,000	500	.....	Victoria Press Co. Madras ..	
40,000	3,000	1,000	.....	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	
		650	.....	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	
100,000	100	25	.....	Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited.	
100,000	4,000		.....	Scott Press Co....	
100,000	1,000	225	....	Mofussil Press & [illegible] Co.	
80,000	2,500	1,500	....	Prince of Wales Press Co. ...	

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

400,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship. Co...	No quotations
[illegible]	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
80,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	
500,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	
150,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	...	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	500 per share
		1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited. ...	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co... ...	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			pr. S.		
155,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) ...	No quotations.
80,000	2,000	2,000	.....	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ...	
65,000	1,300	5,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2000	1,750		Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
.....	500	500		The Jeffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Lt.) 1st issue.	Par.
.....	250	200		Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
250,000	1,000	1,000		Manockjee Petit's Spin. & Weav. Co.	No quotations.
200,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,500	2,500		Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	
57,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co...	
150,000	5,000	5,000	pr. ct 6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	
100,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co...	

MISCELLANEOUS.

50,000	500	300	.....	Bombay Contract and Building Co..	No quotations
30,000	2,000	900	.....	Bonded Warehouse.	
120,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
[illegible]		250		Goa Coffee Co....	
[illegible]	50	50		Bombay Gas Co. ...	
[illegible]	1,000			East India Cotton Agency	
45,000	200	100	.....	Khandeish Farming Co.	
[illegible]	500	100	.....	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	
[illegible]	350	200	.....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited.)	
[illegible]	1000	500	.....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld)...	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan ...... Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 ...... " 93
" " Co.'s " 1835-36 ...
" " " 1842-43 ... } " 89¾
" " " 1854-55 ...
[illegible] per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan ... 1856-57 ... " 103¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ... " 103
Five and a half per cent ... " 108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ... Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes ... 10
[illegible] ... 222
[illegible] ... 293
[illegible] ... 221
American Dollars ... 210
German Crowns ... 223
[illegible] ... 1-6¾
[illegible] ... 1-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 3rd January 1866.

Per candy.
Cotton [illegible] ... Rs. 430 to 435
[illegible] ... 435 to 440
[illegible] ... 430 to 435
[illegible] ... 280 to 335
[illegible] ... 330 to 380
[illegible] ... 300 to 350
[illegible] ... 400 to 500
[illegible] ... 410 to 415
[illegible] ... 475 to 480
[illegible] ... 455 to 461
[illegible] ... 465 to 470

[illegible] MILITARY.

[illegible] JANUARY 3.

[illegible] Lieut. [illegible] Regiment N. I., on leave, from [illegible]

[illegible] Lieut. H. [illegible] N. I., on leave, from [illegible]

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 3.

[illegible] Capt. [illegible]

[illegible] GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 2nd January.

[illegible] officer returned to duty by permission [illegible] on the 11th December— [illegible] Corps.

[illegible]

BENGAL [illegible]

[illegible]ENTS.

[illegible]RPOOL.

[illegible]ediate despatch.

THE fine clipper ship "BELGRAVIA," Richard Pentecost, Commander, has very good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "ORISSA," (1,646 Tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain Curling, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 14th January, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Saturday 13th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Sunday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BARODA," 1,873 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain Haselwood, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, 15th January at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Thursday, 11th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by noon of 12th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

WANTED, an experienced MIDWIFE, as Matron of the OBSTETRIC INSTITUTION, in connection with the J. J. Hospital. Apply to the Surgeon, J. J. Hospital.

WANTED, by a Mercantile Firm, a MAN accustomed to BUNDER WORK. A liberal Salary will be given to a competent man. Apply to "BOX," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.—Just received a beautiful selection of these charming Pictures, adapted both for framing and as studies for water colour painting.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED) require the services of a good NATIVE CLERK (Parsee preferred); also of a COLLECTOR, from whom security will be required. Apply by letter to the Accountant.

1, Church Lane, 3rd January 1866.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per Share has been made payable at the Office of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited) within fifteen days from this date.

R. KING GILLAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES.—Attention is called to Section 5, Act. IX of 1863. Applications for renewal of Licenses should be sent in forthwith to the Office of the Inspector-in-Chief Cotton Department, Town Hall, Bombay.

CHAMBERLIN WALKER, Major,
Acting Inspector in-Chief, Cotton Department.
Town Hall, 2nd January 1866.

WEDGEWOOD'S MANIFOLD WRITERS, by means of which a letter and any number of copies may be written at one and the same time.

To travellers, and those not having convenience for a copying press, these will be found invaluable.

PRICE.

Folio	(Foolscap size)	Rs. 35
4to..........................	(Letter size)	" 25
8vo.	(Note size)	" 15

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM CELEBRATED PICTURES.—Just received a limited number of the following:—

		Rs.	A.
"THE HUGUENOT," 2 feet 2 in. by 1 foot 9 in. ...		10	8
"THE PROSCRIBED ROYALIST"	ditto	10	8
"THE BLACK BRUNSWICKER"	ditto	10	8
"THE ORDER FOR RELEASE"	ditto	10	8
"THE OTTAR HUNT"	ditto	10	8
"TILANIA"	ditto	10	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.

The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates; also Steam Barges by which small consignments of Cargo can be landed with unusual expedition and despatch.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

Offices, Graham's Buildings.

COTTON SEED.—All who are desirous of obtaining supplies of Cotton Seed for next season's sowing are requested to apply to the undersigned.

2. Arrangements can be made for procuring the varieties noted in the margin.

New Orleans.
Sea Island.
Egyptian.
Peruvian.
Dharwar acclimatized.
New Orleans.
The Indigenous varieties.

3. Applications on this notice should contain explicit particulars and must reach this Office before the 15th of February next.

W. WALTON,
In Charge Office of Cotton Commissioner.
Cotton Commissioner's Office, Dharwar, 30th Dec. 1865.

LAST THREE REPRESENTATIONS.

McCOLLUM AND COUSINS' HIPPODROME on the Esplanade, Bombay. THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, January 4th, 1866, by particular desire, a grand and brilliant Representation for NATIVE LADIES ONLY.

The Performance will commence at half past 6 o'clock.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, January 5th, a grand representation with a variety of new Exercises. Commencing at half past 8.

SATURDAY, January 6th, the last Representation, for the BENEFIT of LITTLE TOMMY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Rs. 5; Second Class Rs. 3; Third Class Standing, 1 Rupee.

N. B.—All claims on the Direction to be sent in on SATURDAY, for payment on MONDAY between the hours of 11 and 2.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, 7 Rupees per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.

Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.

Apollo House, Badham & Co., Bombay.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company held at the Office of Messrs MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. at 3 P. M. of WEDNESDAY the 3rd instant, the following Special Resolutions, passed at the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on the 1st ultimo, were confirmed:—

1st.—That Clause XLIX of the Articles of Association be altered by the omission of the words "not until he or she shall have been possessed of his or her Shares three calendar months."

2nd.—That Clause XLIV. of the Articles of Association be altered by striking out the words "of which he must have been the registered proprietor for three months at least previously."

3rd.—That Clause L. of the Articles of Association be altered, by striking out the words "and for three consecutive months next previously."

4th.—That the management of the affairs of the Company be transferred to Secretaries and Treasurers under the orders of the Board of Directors.

5th.—That Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers.

6th.—That the necessary alterations and amendments in the Company's Articles of Association, consequent upon the above arrangements, be made.

By order of the Directors,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday .... 9th 2h. 28m. A.M.
New Moon, Wednesday .... 17th 1h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday .... 24th 1h. 45m. A.M.
Full Moon, Wednesday .... 31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs	4	Venus [illegible] 5.4 A. M.	6 36	5 35	0 42	1 2	2nd Jan. 1866. Time 8h. 0m. 15s. 3.
Fri	5	Mars [illegible] 5.25 A.M.	6 36	5 35	1 20	1 37	
Sat	6	Epiphany.	6 36	5 36	1 55	2 16	
Sun	7	1st Sunday after Epiphany	6 36	5 36	2 35	2 54	
Mon	8	[illegible] ends at 6.11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Tues	9	[illegible]	6 37	5 37	3 17	3 38	
Wed	10	Moon [illegible] at 3.25 P. M.	6 37	5 37	4 4	4 32	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 37	5 38	5 2	5 36	

THE [illegible] "BOMBAY SATU[illegible]"

Published every Satur[illegible]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, RUPEES TEN.
PRICE PER COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play on FRIDAY next, and until further notice on every subsequent MONDAY, on the Esplanade.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be happy to see Gentlemen at BREAKFAST at Parel, on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at 9 o'clock, and on each succeeding THURSDAY, until further notice.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to send their Cards either to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, Government House, or to the Major of Brigade, Bombay, before 12 o'clock on the previous day.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point, 1st Jan. 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Dec. 5	Kurrachee	Dec. 29
Agra	Dec. 28	Lahore	Dec. 27
Allahabad	Dec. 29	London	Dec. 4
Australia	Sept. 26	Mauritius	Dec. 7
Alexandria	Dec. 13	Madras	Dec. 29
Bangalore	Dec. 30	Malta	Dec. 7
Calcutta	Dec. 28	Meerut	Dec. 29
Cape	Nov. 18	Ootacamund	Dec. 28
Ceylon	Nov. 30	Oudh	Dec. 23
Cochin	Dec. 23	Penang	Nov. 18
Delhi	Dec. 23	Punjaub	Dec. 27
France	Dec. 5	Suez	Dec. 15
Hongkong..	Nov. 15	Singapore	Nov. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1866.

By the Municipal Act of 1858, the Municipality was bound to set aside, out of the revenues of the city, a sum of two lacs and a half of rupees towards providing what was, and still is, much-needed, a system of drainage. The Municipality complied with the requirements of the law, we presume, as far as it was able, but, as the other emergent necessities of the city pressed upon its resources, the payments dropped off, and were finally discontinued, and in fact the balance which had been set aside was partially appropriated, until at this moment a sum of fifteen lacs is due to the drainage fund. The Commissioner calls it a book debt, but it is something more than that, for it is a sum ordered by law to be set apart out of the Municipal revenues for a specific and important purpose, and it has not been so set aside. Moreover, Government is interested in the speedy completion of the drainage works, because the sum so to be set aside for drainage is to go to swell the annual instalment payable to Government on account of the Vehar Water Works' debt, until the debt shall be paid up. Government may therefore insist upon the arrears of fifteen lacs being paid towards the system of drainage which is to be carried out; and, in addition, it is entitled to insist upon the annual sum of two and a half lacs being set aside towards the same object in terms of the recent Act. Nevertheless, looking to the whole character of the Act of 1858, and the very narrow control which the Bench of Justices had over the affairs of the Municipality; and looking besides at the responsibility of Government itself in connection with their management, the Bench of Justices has a very strong inducement to adopt a suggestion by Major Thacker, in a communication read at the last meeting of the Bench, that application be made to Government not to insist upon repayment of this drainage money. The Municipal fund could not bear the strain, and meet the requirements of a contemporaneously efficient administration. It is true the House-tax might be increased for the purpose of adding to the resources of the civic exchequer, but as it is probable an octroi bill will not be successfully carried through the ordeal of a discussion in the Legislative Council, or an investigation by the Governor-General, that tax may require to be increased on other grounds. Were there ample unused taxation, the plea of the Justices for what we may justly call a remission of the debt might be set aside by Government. But where the resources of the city are well-nigh exhausted by the ordinary current outlay, we are not even in the position of being able to put in the farther plea that it will press hard upon the rate-payers of the next eight years if they are compelled to make up for the deficiencies of the past eight. If Government insists upon it, it might also tell us where the money is to come from.

With the standing illustration of Back Bay perpetually before our eyes, we are prone to believe that the Government of Sir Bartle Frere is a remarkably generous Government; and seeing it has conceded the important privileges that the Back Bay Company possesses, it can scarcely refuse this trifling boon to the Municipality, or rather, to put it more pointedly, the community of Bombay. But as the interest of Government in the payment of the drainage deficit depends solely upon the circumstance that, when the drainage works are completed, the drainage instalments shall go into the pocket of Government towards liquidation of the debt due to it by the Municipality for the Vehar Water Works, the boon becomes all the more inconsiderable if the Justices prefer the request that the Water debt be also cancelled. That debt is fixed by the Act, as on 1st July 1863, at Rs. 37,30,053, with interest from that date at four per cent. per annum. The original estimate of the cost of constructing the Vehar Lake and Water Works was Rs. 25,00,000, and this amount, which was to be originally expended by Government, was ultimately to be borne by the Municipality, whose funds, we presume, were also to be considered naturally liable for any excess. Government undertook to bear the half of such excess, or upwards of twelve lacs of rupees; while the remainder (Rs. 37,30,053) with simple interest at four per cent. was gradually to be extinguished by the Municipality paying annually to Government a lac and three quarters. Of that sum nearly a lac and a half represents interest, and the capital is thus to be diminished at the snail's pace of Rs. 25,000 or thereabouts per annum, slowly increasing of course as the interest correspondingly diminishes. Undoubtedly the adoption of this system of payment is an act of very great forbearance on the part of Government, for which the Municipality will be duly grateful, whether the debt be remitted or not. It spreads the payment over an infinite series of generations, instead of making the liquidation of the debt a grievous burden on a few. But when does Government expect that the debt will be completely wiped off? Government may say the later the date, the better for the Municipality, and so far it would be correct. Strictly speaking, there may be no good ground for asking Government to forego the whole amount of the Vehar debt, or to urge that a purely local and municipal work be defrayed out of imperial revenue. English cities have to provide the means of effecting their own reforms and ameliorations, but then they are invested with all the privileges of self-government. It is only in July last that the Municipality of Bombay may, with some literalness, be said to have come into existence, and it has scarcely opened its infant eyes when it discovers, through a section of the Municipal Act, that it has been presented by Government with a bill for 37 lacs of rupees and interest thereon accompanied by a tacit demand to pay off the amount annually. There are two considerations which the Justices might very forcibly urge in support of their petition for remission of the debt or a portion of it—first, [illegible] long string of costly blunders connected with [illegible] construction of the works, for which the Municipality is not responsible; and, second, the amount of work still requiring to be done to make the works efficient and complete. The actual cost of the works is very much more than double the original estimate, and to make them complete, more than half the amount of the original estimate must be yet expended upon them. We cannot discover any reason why Government should make a free gift of the whole Water Works to the community of Bombay, but a very justifiable pressure might be brought to bear upon Government to grant a handsome reduction of the debt. At any rate, looking to the impoverished state of the Municipality for some years past, Government will probably have little hesitation in complying with the request of the Bench that the sum of nine lacs which had to be borrowed by the Water Fund from the Municipal Fund be not repaid to the latter. The effect of refusal on the part of Government would be to raise the water rate to a figure which would destroy all prospect of an early extension of the works, and consequently to endanger the supply of water to the city.

Government would probably object to the raising of the loan of 25 lacs hinted at by Major Thacker for the prosecution of the drainage works, and the appropriation of the annual instalment of 2½ lacs towards payment of the interest thereon. So long as the Vehar debt remains unliquidated, it has a direct interest in seeing that the drainage instalment be paid regularly and the drainage works pushed on to a conclusion in order that the extinction of the Vehar debt may be accelerated. The deliberations upon the system and plan of drainage will not be completed in time for action being taken upon them during the present municipal year; and it is to be hoped that when the extensive scavenging operations are over, and when the resources granted by the new Act have been guaged by a first year's experiment, that it may be possible to proceed with the drainage works without the necessity of an extensive loan which may not be repaid for generations.

The *Englishman*:—We are informed that Byrung Poonjee is to remain under the management of the Cheera Rajah till his death, unless he at any time misconduct himself or give the people of Byrung any good ground of complaint.

The *Hurkaru*:—The want of rain has been very much felt in Marwar, where it is apprehended that, if the usual spring rains hold off in February, the inhabitants of the Mulluuee district will have to abandon their homes.

The same:—We understand that not more than two hundred and fifty tons of ice, out of the thirteen hundred loaded in her, reached us by the *Harry Warren*, the "balance," as our Transatlantic brethren have it, having been intercepted at Madras or churned to annihilation in the rude tossing to which the *Harry Warren* has been exposed during her voyage.

The same:—Letters from Peshawur state that the Patna Moulvies, who have for so long a time headed the colony in the Mulka hills, have at last been disheartened by repeated failures, and have set out on a pilgrimage to the holy cities of the Mahomedan faith, with a view to acquire anew the spiritual strength required for a revival of the faith, and the war against the infidel.

The same:—As the Agricultural Exhibitions in many of the Divisions of Lower Bengal will not be held next year, owing to the failure of the crops, which threatens some of the districts already with a famine, the Government annual grant of Rs. 20,000 will not be expended. This saving should be applied to the relief of distress in the places where scarcity prevails. None of the Commissioners of Divisions have, however, as yet applied to be confined to particular localities for the amount. The distress it appears has not spread generally. Many officers are also uncertain as to the result of this failure in the crops, believing that the abundance of the next crop will, at least, partially compensate for the loss in this year. Hence it is that Government will not organize a general plan for alleviating the distress by a comprehensive system of Public Works. But while Government may be said to be justified in adopting this course, some other plan of action seems necessary to relieve the distress in particular localities. That there are dearth and scarcity in particular stations, the letters from our Mofussil correspondents abundantly testify. In Diamond Harbour, and the villages south of Calcutta, in Cuttack, and the adjacent districts in the Patna and Rajshaye Districts a great deal of distress is prevailing; and we think the Government should adopt some measures for their assistance, and the grant allotted for Agricultural Exhibitions could not, we conceive, be better spent than in the way suggested.

The *Pioneer*:—We understand that Colonel Eden, Agent for the Governor-General in Rajpootana, will, with his Camp, reach Ajmere about the middle of January, when many of the Political Agents and the Vakeels of the various Independent States will meet to arrange international disputes and claims. The Political Agents for Jeypore and Jodhpore are now holding Courts of Arbitration at Ajmere, and seeing to the numerous boundary questions, which arise year by year, and which are invariably brought forward, as long as either of the parties disagreeing has a chance of annoying the other and adding weight to his own importance. In former years the present Political Agent for Odeypore (Major Nixon) used to cause the greatest amusement to the Court, hearing the appeals, by the happy manner in which he contrived, whilst winning his cases, to reconcile the losers to what they conceived to be their fate.

The *Friend of India*:—India is enjoying its Christmas holidays with a zest none the less that the weather is that rather of an Italian autumn than of an English winter. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and so many of the members of the Supreme Government have removed to Barrackpore, that that pretty station is for the time the capital of India. On Tuesday the Park presented a more than usually English-like appearance, when Mr. Scott Moncrieff brought up some seven hundred of the Sunday School children of Calcutta, with banners and band and in holiday attire, to enjoy their annual *fete*. Before the return of the children and their teachers, after a merry day, Sir John and Lady Lawrence, with a large party from Government House, visited the long procession as it defiled towards the railway station.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 30th December, 5-15 P.M.

Cotton unchanged.

Consols, 87½.

It is rumoured that Government has resolved to reduce the army by nearly 900 (?) officers and 16,000 privates.

The Government of Jamaica has passed a bill substituting one Chamber for the two previously existing. The Governor nominates one half the number of members, the other half being elected under a stringent property qualification.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 3rd Jan.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 9¾ premium nominal. Fives, 3¼ premium nominal. Fours, 10¼ discount nominal.

Document Bills, 2s. 2d.
Light Freight £3 5s. Cotton, £3 to £3 5s.
Interest on Loans, 10 per cent.
Money Market increased demand.
40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 8-4
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6-4.

BOMBAY.

The man-of-war *Pantaloon* was hauled into Government Dock yesterday.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India will be held at the Victoria Gardens, this afternoon, at 5 P. M.

The Acting Second Magistrate of Police yesterday inflicted a fine of ten rupees upon a cartman named Gunoo Anajee, for driving his cart negligently.

Four Hindoos were respectively fined by the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court in the sum of three rupees, for torturing their bullocks.

Mr. Edward Chapple will deliver a lecture in the Town Hall next Wednesday night, in connection with the Mechanics' Institution. His subject will be "The Progress of Art: ancient, mediæval, and modern."

Abdool Curreim Isoof and seven other Mussulmen were brought up before Mr. Brown yesterday, charged with being found gaming with dice and money in a common gaming house at Mazagon. On the charge being established against the prisoners His Worship fined them each in the sum of five rupees.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 2nd and 6 P. M. of the 3rd January: max. 19 hours 20 minutes; min. 3 hours 41 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 30th Dec., and the United Kingdom 1st January.

We are informed that Mr. Abbajee Narayen, whilst proceeding from Bombay to Nursingpore to assume charge of his duties of Assistant Cashier in the G. I. P. Railway office there, was robbed of his clothing, worth upwards of one hundred rupees, at Nandwair River, where he was unavoidably obliged to stay the whole night in consequence of the breakage of one of the carts loaded with kit.

Hajee Adum and twelve other Mahomedans were brought up on remand at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, charged with having on Sunday last assaulted a policeman named Hurry Luxamon on the Bhendy Bazaar road while in the execution of his duty. Mr. Barton defended the prisoners. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, and the case was again adjourned till this day.

Telegraph Despatch (?)—We yesterday noticed the receipt of a telegram from London of the 11th December in 22 days. Another was received at the same time, which appeared in the same impression dated 24th December. This last telegram we find was in reality dated "November 24th" instead of December. It will therefore be observed that the *news* conveyed by it was only 33 days on the road.

The ship *Dilbhur* has been taken up by Government for the conveyance of troops home from Kurrachee, from whence she proceeds about the 11th inst. to Portsmouth. The troops consist of 5 officers, 259 men in health, 70 invalids, 20 women, and 27 children. The rates are for men in health Rs. 309, invalids Rs. 399. The *Dilbhur* is a sister ship to the *Dilawur*, which recently sailed with the 44th from Vingorla, she is a "composite" ship of 1,308 tons register and made a quick run out, the vessel is splendidly fitted in every respect.

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March	"O'Bitt euch liebe Vogelein"	Jacobi.
Overture	"Der Freischutz"	Weber.
Selection (Op.) ...	"Ruy Blas"	H. Glover.
Valse	"Abschied von Munchen"	Gung'l.
Selection (Op.)...	"Un Ballo in Maschera"	Verdi.
Quadrille	"Crystal Palace"	Voyler.
Galop	"Froh un Heiter"	Faust.

A Hindoo named Bhai Bhasker, a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, was yesterday charged before Mr. F. L. Brown, with having embezzled certain sums of money belonging to the Company. Mr. Barnard conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Khunderao defended the accused. From the evidence it turned out that it was the duty of the prisoner to deliver certain parcels to the parties to whom they were addressed on their paying the charges for the same. The accused did so deliver some of these parcels and received money for them, for which he did not account to the Company. The prisoner was discharged as His Worship did not consider that any proof had been adduced to show that he had received the money.

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866. It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess. We will in our next give a brief description of Bombay as represented in this publication.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 21st ultimo, at 5 P. M. There were present—The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M. A., Vice-President, in the chair; James Scorgie, Esq., F. G. S.; J. P. Hughlings, Esq., B. A.; Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.; Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq.; Mirza Ali Jan, Esq.; Commander G. T. Robinson; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G. G. M. C.; A. Taylor, Esq.; G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M. D.—Members; and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., Corresponding F. R. G. S., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Member proposed.—R. G. Walton, Esq.

Captain Sherard Osborn, C. B., F. R. G. S., was unanimously elected President of the Society in the place of Captain T. Black, resigned.

The Secretary having laid on the table the 17th Vol. of the Society's Transactions, and also two copies of the reprint of volume 6, published at the expense of Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, and having explained that in addition to the portion of the Cursetjee Furdoonjee grant of books arrived by the mail, another last shipment would shortly be on the way, and that the General Index to the Society's 17 volumes of Transactions would shortly be through the press. Mr. Sunkersett moved that the best thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Kennelly, the Honorary Secretary, for the able and indefatigable manner in which while here and in England he had laboured on behalf of the Society's best interest.

Dr. Birdwood had very great pleasure in seconding his friend Mr. Sunkersett's motion. He also congratulated the Society on Mr. Kennelly's return to Bombay, and hoped that he might long continue their Secretary. It was owing to his exertions that the Society had continued to prosper against so many adverse circumstances.

The Secretary then moved that the following Sub-Committee be nominated to consider any proposition which might come before the Society for its amalgamation with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society:—

Captain Sherard Osborn, President; Captain W. C. Barker, Vice-President; Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Vice-President; Dr. G. C. M. Birdwood, and the Honorary Secretary, ex-officio.

Dr. Birdwood, in seconding the proposition, said that he had long talked over the suggested amalgamation with Mr Kennelly, and intended proposing it to the Asiatic Society at their next meeting. It would be very much for the advantage of both Societies. It would be difficult for the Geographical Society to hold its own now that the Indian Navy had been done away with, whereas by joining the Asiatic Society it would become a favoured partner in an income of about Rs. 30,000 a year. By the amalgamation, the monthly meeting of the united Societies would be more interesting, and their common volume of Transactions more valuable. The only difficulty in the way was in disposing of those members—less than half of the Geographical Society—who were not members of the Asiatic. Those who were members of both Societies would save Rs. 15 a year by the amalgamation, and to those who were members of the Geographical only, the Asiatic Society would very possibly permit the privilege of joining them without ballot. This would dispose of the only difficulty in the way of the suggested amalgamation. This Society would not become extinct in the Asiatic, but would form a section of the latter with its own office and office-bearers.

The Sub-Committee was appointed, and the meeting stood adjourned till the 18th January 1866.

FORT POLICE COURT.—3rd Jan.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

Fleecing the Tars.—John King was charged with obtaining, under false pretences, Rs. 4 from Joseph Hawkes at the Sailors' Home, with intent to defraud him. The prosecutor said he had come out of hospital, and, while at the Home, agreed to purchase from the prisoner a chest which he represented to be his, and which was then lying in the Home. The prosecutor paid Rs. 4, and agreed to pay Rs. 3 more on the chest being made over to him. It appeared from the evidence that the chest belonged to another seaman residing at the Home, and that the prisoner had no authority whatever to dispose of it.

The same prisoner was, in another case, charged with stealing two handkerchiefs and a pipe, the property of William Ling, at the Sailors' Home. On Monday last, the prosecutor left his chest locked up, with the articles in it. He went out for the day, and on his return found the lid of the chest off. The prisoner had one of the handkerchiefs round his waist, and the other in his pocket. He had no authority to go to the chest and remove anything from it.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty of both the offences, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for three week.

An Unlicensed Grog Shop.—Pestonjee Byramjee, Rama Govind, and Essoo Kooshia were charged with keeping a house for public resort and entertainment, wherein liquors and refreshments are sold, without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Thomas Mills, Superintendent of the B. division, saw three Europeans in the shop in Picquet road yesterday morning, when the second and third defendants, servants of the first, were serving liquor to the Europeans. The shop belonged to the first defendant. It appeared in evidence that they had supper and breakfast in the house the previous day.

His Worship found the defendants guilty of the charge, and fined them Rs. 30 each.

Holiday Keeping.—Alibhoy Goolam Hoosein, Hoosein Mahomed, Mahomed Jeewa, and Dursunrai Jeysunker were charged with letting off fireworks in Moorgee Mohla, at 8 o'clock last night. Two policemen swore to having seen the defendants letting off crackers in the road. The defendants said it was their holiday and that they were amusing themselves.

His Worship fined two of them Re. 2 each, and the other two Rs. 1 each.

Negligent Driving.—Buxoo Goolam Hoosein, a hack buggy driver, was placed at the bar on a charge of driving his buggy on the Girgaum road yesterday in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring a woman named Fatma. It appears from a medical certificate that she is severely injured, and that her life is in danger. The hearing of the case has been adjourned *sine die*. The prisoner was admitted to bail, himself in Rs. 1,000, and two sureties for Rs. 500 each.

Amateur Driving.—Dhondia Bappoo, a Ghatteeboy about twenty years of age, was charged with stealing one hackery and two bullocks, worth Rs. 50, the property of Kondajee Bhicajee. When asked to plead to the charge, the prisoner said he had only taken the gharry to drive to Mahim. A policeman stated that he saw the boy driving the hackery on the road from Mahim yesterday; and that when questioned he became confused and pointed out the place from which he had taken the hackery and bullocks. His Worship remarked he could scarcely believe the prisoner intended to steal the hackery and bullocks; but that, as he had pleaded guilty, he sentenced him to receive three stripes with a light rattan or cane.

Electro Plate.—Aga Cutchra, Megjee Nursee, and Wycoontyer Sumboo were charged by one Waljee Bhoja with having cheated him. Complainant is a carpenter; and while at work in his house, the first two prisoners came there, and producing a pair of anklets, asked for a loan of Rs. 100, offering them as security. After some bargaining, the prosecutor agreed to make the loan. The anklets were well made and exactly resembled silver. The loan was to be repaid in three days. The prosecutor handed over to prisoners a currency note for Rs. 100 and they went away. A couple of days afterwards, the second prisoner again went to the shop accompanied this time by the third prisoner. The latter professed to have been strongly recommended to the shop as a respectable one, and at last produced a waist chain, upon which he asked for a loan of Rs. 30. The desired loan was instantly made. A day or two afterwards, however, it occurred to him to examine the pledges left with him. It was not from any suspicion that he did this; it was rather from curiosity as to the quality of the silver, which seemed to him to be of a sort superior to that used for such a purpose. The file, however, soon disclosed that they were simply electro-plated. On this, the prosecutor applied to his customers for an immediate adjustment of the affair; but, to his surprise, was told that, having accepted the articles in question as sufficient security for the loan made, he had to make the best of his bargain. As to the genuineness or otherwise of the pledges, they urged that they had bought them as sterling articles, and had mortgaged them in that belief.

The accused are remanded to jail pending further enquiry into the case.

A Volunteer for the Royal Navy.—A seaman named John Foster, on the articles of the ship *Rock Light*, was placed at the bar charged with refusing to do duty on board the ship. He reiterated his refusal to serve on that ship any longer, declaring his preference for service on board a vessel belonging to the Royal Navy. His Worship, under the existing state of the law, having no alternative but to give the man the benefit of the choice he had made, ordered him to be sent on board one of Her Majesty's vessels in the harbour, where he would probably be enrolled and would receive his bounty and pay to the last hour from the ship he left.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Jurisdiction.

Wednesday, 20th Dec. 1865.

(Before the Hon'ble Justices Westropp and Tucker.)

The Queen against Beera Singaree and another.

Murder.—Beera Singaree and Bussya Sukryapa were tried before Charles F. H. Shaw, Esq., Session Judge of Kulladgee, for murder. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—

On the morning of the 18th November last the complainant, Bussya, in company with his son, the deceased, Girmalla, proceeded to his field. After a little time the complainant returned home, leaving the deceased behind him. About ten o'clock Bussya's second son, Mahalinghee, a child of about eight years of age, was passing his father's field, on his way to the village commons with cattle, and the little fellow, not seeing his brother in his father's field, looked for him. Standing on a stone, he saw two men running away from a body swinging on a tree in his father's field. He identified one as the prisoner Beera, but could not see the second man. On going up to the tree the boy became aware that the corpse hanging to the tree was the dead body of his brother. The boy at once returned home and told his father, who that same day wrote a petition, naming Beera as one of the murderers of his son. Before Bussya heard of his son's death the matter seems to have been known in the village, and the Patel at once sent word to the Police Havildar at Beeighee. That officer arrived early in the morning of the 19th, but, notwithstanding that Bussya had complained the previous day, as per his petition sent with these proceedings, yet he did not at once arrest Beera. His explanation for not doing so is that Beera was not named to him; and that it was only when he did not attend the inquiry in common with the rest of the villagers that his suspicions were aroused. At all events Beera was not arrested until the Monday following. The havildar describes finding Beera seated in his house covered with a blanket, his lips parched, his eyes sunken and much agitated; that it was from information given by him that Bussya was arrested, when the two confessed their share of the murder, took the jury to the scene thereof, and pointed to the stone that Burrya had used in the murderous assault, which stone Bussya admitted was the one he had used as described. The prisoners' statements, as to the knowledge of the place where the murder was committed being thus confirmed by the fact that the body was found hanging to the tree, and the scene showing marks of the death struggle, are therefore receivable in evidence. The statements of the prisoners before the Magistrate, Fall Pamer, and this court, are intended to shift responsibility from the one to the other, but both admit equally sharing in the disposal of the dead body. The report of the inquest on the body shows that the deceased was beaten all over the chest, groin, and back, exhibiting severe bruises, the skin underneath being marked with patches of extravasated blood. The prisoner Beera is a much larger and older man than the prisoner Bussya, who is a young and not strongly built person. The deceased was a mere boy, and there can be no doubt, if Beera's statement is true, that he might with the most perfect safety to himself have rescued the deceased from the cowardly assault of Bussya. When then it is admitted that Beera commenced the attack on Girmalla, and he stood by whilst Bussya continued it, there can be no doubt that both he and Bussya are equally responsible for what directly flowed from their attacks, though the particular amount of blows struck by each may be doubtful; hence both are responsible for his death. The ill-feeling which led to the death of Girmalla is shown by the statements of the prisoners and the deposition of the father of the deceased. Whilst the fact that no blood marks were discoverable on the cloths of the accused is explained by the circumstance that there does not seem to have been any blood spilt, the subsequent mode of disposing of the body evinces the malice and guilty knowlege of both Beera and Bussya. The brother of the deceased gave his evidence in a remarkably clear and reliable manner, and the court considers there can be no question as to the guilt of Beera. But against the prisoner Bussya there is nothing but his confessions before the magistrate and this court. No reasonable doubt is entertained by the court of the truthfulness of this confession, and it is accepted accordingly. The court considers both Beera and Bussya to have taken an equal share in the murder of Girmalla, but it is of opinion that Beera, as the originator of the quarrel which ended in death, is deserving of a more severe punishment than his accomplice Bussya.

The court, concurring with the assessors, finds the prisoners, Beera and Bussya, guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that they have committed murder by causing the death of Girmalla, and that they have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the court directs that the said Bussya be transported for life, and that the said Beera be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Resolution of the High Court.—The Court confirms the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner Beera.

SMALL CAUSE COURT—3rd Jan.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Pearse and Sorabjee vs. D. Martinx.

The plaintiffs in this case are the proprietors of the *Bombay Daily Post* Newspaper, and the defendant was a compositor in their establishment. The action was to recover the sum of Rs. 35, being money had and received by defendant from plaintiffs in June 1865.

Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Khunderao for the defendant.

Mr. Thacker stated that he appeared in this case on behalf of the plaintiffs. When they came before His Honor in December it was suggested that they should settle the case out of Court, and if no arrangements were arrived at it was further suggested to get the agreement from Madras. One of the workmen had since signed the agreement and consented to work, but the other workmen did not come to any satisfactory arrangement. The agreement was from Mr. T. W. Wray, Editor, *Athenæum and Statesman*, Madras.

Mr. Khunderao.—Let my client know what the cause of action is.

Mr. Thacker.—We claim the money which we paid for our own use. A month's pay was paid in advance to the workmen, and when they arrived here they refused to work.

His Honor did not see from the face of the summonses the cause of action, and suggested an amendment of the summonses.

Mr. Thacker then read the following documents, on which he relied his claim:—

The Bombay Mercantile News Office, 16 Bora Bazar, 18th April 1865.

T. W. Wray, Esq., Editor *Athenæum and Statesman*, Madras.

Dear Sir,—We addressed you some time since, requesting you to favour us by engaging and sending from Madras to Bombay a number of compositors for service in this office; we now beg to forward you the sum of Rupees 700 by Bill of Exchange at sight on Oriental Bank, for the purpose of paying the passage of such men as you may engage in our name, from Madras to Bombay, and also to enable you to make an advance of an amount, equal to one month's pay to each man engaged. The conditions of the engagement have been already furnished you and are now confirmed as follows:—

The service to be for 3 years.

We engage to assist them to obtain house accommodation.

The amount of the salaries to be fixed by you, while we engage, after two years' faithful service, to increase each man's pay Rs. 5 per month.

We are to have power to discharge after one month's notice in case of incapacity from any cause.

The cost of passage to be defrayed by us; any sums that may be advanced by you prior to their leaving Madras to be repaid us, by four equal instalments.

Hours of attendance.—9 A. M. to 5 P. M. each week day and on each alternate Sunday. Batta to be paid according to the scale:—if the monthly pay is from Rs. 5 to 12—1 anna per hour; from Rs. 13 to 17—1½ annas; 18 to 23—2 annas; 23 to 27—2½ annas; 29 to 40—3 annas; 41 and over—4 annas per hour. It must be understood that they must hold themselves in readiness to work on batta when required.

They are not to work at any other place during the term of agreement, or after office hours.

Absence from any cause will involve forfeiture of pay during each absence. Penalty Rs. 300 will be enforced in case of breach of agreement.—We are, &c.

Pearse and Sorabjee.

Madras, 8th June 1865.

We agree to serve Messrs. Pearse and Sorabjee for the period and other terms stated in the annexed letter to Mr. Wray and for the monthly salary opposite our names, having received one month's pay in advance.

His Honor.—What is your defence, Mr. Khunderao?

Mr. Khunderao.—I deny that the money was ever paid to us. No such loan was ever paid to us.

Mr. Thacker.—I had no agreement at the time, if so, I would have proceeded to receive the penalty.

Mr. Khunderao.—No money was ever lent to my client. The money was paid as wages for the month of June.

Mr. Thacker.—If the man had regularly attended the plaintiff never intended to say any thing about the advance.

His Honor.—From what time do you count their wages?

Mr. Thacker.—From the time of their arrival. They arrived in August, and we paid them for the broken period of that month, and the months of September and October.

His Honor.—The best plan would be to amend the summons for money lent. Under the agreement I think it was the money lent. The summons was accordingly altered as follows:—"Money lent to defendant by the plaintiffs under an agreement bearing date the 3rd June 1865."

Mr. Khunderao.—The money was paid to my client as his wages. The defendant according to the agreement claimed his salary from 8th June, and when he was refused to be paid from that month he discontinued to attend to his work, and this was the real cause of dispute between the defendant and the plaintiffs.

Mr. Thacker.—The plaintiffs paid them regularly.

Mr. Khunderao.—You don't act up to your agreement!

Mr. Thacker.—The agreement was drawn up in an unbusiness-like manner.

His Honor.—It is perfectly clear that the money was paid in advance.

Mr. Thacker.—The plaintiffs advanced the money equal to a month's pay.

His Honor said it appeared to him that the defendant became entitled to his wages from the time he entered into the agreement. In absence of any stipulations in the agreement it appeared that they were engaged as monthly servants. Therefore upon the agreement before the Court a verdict would recorded in favour of the defendant. His honor added the plaintiffs could move the Full Court if he was wrong in the construction he put upon the agreement.

There were several other similar actions instituted by the plaintiffs against other compositors, and the Court entered verdicts in all of them for the defendants.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Ignoramus" suggests to the Railway authorities for the benefit of passengers who may accidentally go into the wrong class of carriages that the respective classes should be differently painted to mark a distinction. He says that at the end of a trip many a poor traveller is kept in pawn for the difference of fare.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

FYZABAD, 29th December.

Mr. Carnegy's next report is on the pergunnah of Soorhurpoor. Soorhurpoor is named in the *Ayun-i-Akbari* as one of the petty pergunnahs included in Sircar Jounpoor, Soobah Allahabad. The Bhurs were formerly dominant in this pergunnah, and it was inhabited chiefly by them; traces of their buildings may still be seen in several of the villages. The date of their advent is a matter of conjecture, but they are known to have paid revenue to the kings of Delhi, and their downfall is here attributed to default and lack of power to manage, in the early days of Timoor, 450 years ago. The Tharoos of the Terai are said to be the descendants of the expelled Bhurs, but an unusually large number of the people are still to be found in this pergunnah, tending swine, seldom tilling on their own account, and engaged in menial servitude. They affirm that they are the descendants of the Rajbhurs of old, and have nothing in common with the Rajpoots of those times.

On two different occasions, during the last and at the beginning of the present century, territory was ceded to the British Government by the rulers of Oudh. The first of these was in 1775, when the Nawab Asf-oo-dowla, under treaty, finally made over the estates of the Raja of Benares and the Jounpur district, and this led to the formation of the boundary of the Soorhurpoor and Ademon pergunnahs with that district. The other occasion was in 1801, when Nawab Saadut Ali made over what are known to us as the "Ceded Districts" of the old regulations, the transfer being effected in accordance with the actual status of 1206 F., and under this arrangement the boundary with the Azimgurh district of both pergunnahs Soorhurpoor and Birhur was formed. At the time of cession, pergunnah Mahaol was entered in the registers as a talooka only; still it was one of the four portions into which the province of Goruckpoor was divided. In the middle of the last century two Syuds, of the name of Shere Jehan and Shumshed Jehan, acquired large possessions in Negour, Unglee, and Soorhurpoor, and taking up their abode in Mahaol Khas, gave to their usurpations the title of "Talooka Mahaol." These Syuds are said to have sprung from a renowned Saint, whose piety was so great that his wishes were always fulfilled. In Mr. Thomason's report of the settlement of the Azimgurh district, mention is made of this family of Synds, who are there said to have obtained possession of pergunnah Mahaol as a zemindary grant, at so early a period that the tradition of it was lost. They located themselves firmly in the pergunnah, supporting the Rajpoot communities in many of the villages. The head of the family had the title of Raja, but he was dispossessed of his government office by the Nawab of Oudh previous to cession. He still, however, retained some villages as his private property, when Mr. Thomason wrote (1837). Mr. Carnegy saw the last of these Rajas, Erradut Jehan, hanged, under the operation of martial law, in September 1857, for rebellion, he having proclaimed himself Nazim of Jounpoor. His eldest son was subsequently sentenced to imprisonment by the district court. His daughter is married to Malik Hydaiyut Hosein, one of the principal talookdars in this district. Thus was talooka Mahaol created, thus it passed away.

Speaking of the seven dominant families in pergunnah Soorhurpoor, Mr. Carnegy relates the following of the Pulwar family:—Pirtraj Deo had five sons; of these Bhim Deo, the eldest, and Bharut Deo, the second, were legitimate, and accompanied their father from Palee (Hurdur district). He then formed a connexion with a female inhabitant of the Ramopoor woods, of great personal beauty, to whom tradition assigns the character of being the daughter of a fairy (*Deokmiah*), or of a demon (*Dian*). This woman gave birth to Hurehur Deo, the third son of Pirtraj. The latter is said to have formed other attachments; for an *Aheerin* and a *Bhurin*, both of low origin, and of whom there are multitudinous descendants in the Azimgurh district of the abovenamed sons. To Hurehur Deo was assigned the Tuppas of Tardee and Khurka, in pergunnah Soorhurpoor, and he and his offspring have always on account of their origin been stigmatized as *Dianeeas* (children of the *Dian*) or *Buntureeas* (dwellers in woods). Tradition says that on one occasion, soon after the birth of her son, this lady of the woods was engaged in the homely office of baking cakes, when her infant, which lay some paces off, began to cry. The maternal feelings were divided between neglecting the babe or neglecting the cakes; at this juncture the husband arrived, just in time to see his (fairy or fiend) wife assume supernatural and gigantic proportions, so as to allow both the baking and the nursing to go on at the one and same time. But, finding her secret discovered, the *Dian* disappeared for ever, leaving her son Hurehur Deo as a legacy to her astonished husband!

Regarding the house of Tigra it is related that, from 1790 to 1816 A.D., Baboo Surrubjeet Sing held the talooka. He left two sons, Gobinbux Sing and Gobindyal Sing, and was succeeded by the former. About the year 1828 these brothers gratuitously put to death Mohun Lall, Canungo, of the pergunnah, who happened to have a house in the Azimgurh district; and on this account the relatives of the deceased were enabled to apply to the British authorities for redress. The brothers were summoned to stand their trial; but they, failing to give themselves up, were outlawed, and several ineffectual attempts were made to apprehend them. About the year 1832 the name of the younger brother was entered as joint owner of the property. In 1839 the Oudh officials succeeded in apprehending Gobinbux, the elder brother, and made him over to the Azimgurh authorities, who, owing to want of jurisdiction, transferred him to the Lucknow authorities, by whom he was retained a close prisoner until long afterwards, when he was released by death. The younger brother, Gobindyal, evaded capture for many years, but in the year 1852, being then a revenue defaulter and fugitive of the Oudh Government, he fell sick, and in the hope, doubtless, of obtaining absolution for his many sins, he betook himself to Allahabad, hoping that there he might die. He was, however, traced by Captain Orr, of the Oudh Frontier Police, and apprehended, and he died shortly afterwards in the Azimgurh jail ere his case was investigated. He was succeeded in his property by his son Baboo Pirti Pal Sing, the present talookdar. The two brothers whose history is here sketched, were notorious freebooters, and their names inspired terror all along the Azimgurh border. When Wajid Ali Khan was Nazim, his Amil, Jamshed Khan, was killed in an encounter with this clan; and the present Takoorain, Brijkoer, of Morerah, succeeded her father-in-law, who fell fighting against the Nazim, Ragu Dursun Sing. Of the other tribes—the Sunwars, the Kuchwahs, the Burgaiyans, the Kowsiks, the Chundils, the Syuds, &c.,—which inhabit this pergunnah there is nothing particular to observe.

The pergunnah contains three towns of which the capital bears the same name. It is now a place of small import, but formerly, when it was in the hands of the Syud Zemindars, it used to supply men of education as Government officials. It stands on the left bank of the river Mujiwee, which is here spanned in the Jounpoor direction by a curious old masonry bridge, said to be of Akbar's time. There are also ruins of interest in this town. There is an old masonry fort on a rising ground, of the Bhur era, and tradition says that a Jogee named Soobnath once held it, and so great was his repute that people fell to worshipping him. For this he incurred the displeasure of Syud Salar Mahsood Ghazi, who, therefore, proceeded against him, and put him to death.

Amongst the shrines in Soorhurpoor the Durgah of Shah Noor deserves notice. It is affirmed that several hundred years ago a person of this name came from Arabia in the garb of a mendicant, and having wandered all over

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

Hindoostan, he selected this as his final resting-place. When fame of his prophecies reached the throne of Delhi, royal rent-free grants were conferred upon him. It occurred to him to build his own tomb during his life-time, and he selected as his model tomb that "Huzrut Mukdoom Syud Ushreef Jehangeer Shah Sirmiani," a still more famous dignatary, had recently built for himself, not many miles off. It is asserted, and generally believed, that when Huzrut Mukdoom heard of this proceeding he paid a visit to Shah Noor, and recognizing the similarity of design, was filled with displeasure, and gave vent to his feelings by observing—"*Toomhara noor ruhega, muggur zuhoor na hogah,*" which may be rendered "your light may burn, but it will never blaze;" and from that time the fame of Noorwaned, a lamp is not even burned with regularity over his ashes, and no crowds assemble to honour the memory of the *ex*-tinguished saint.

Under the king's government pergunah Soorhurpoor contained a colony of 600 houses of Mahomedan weavers. The facilities for getting Europe piece-goods, a result of annexation, and the demand for cotton consequent on the American war have diminished the number of these weavers just one-half. There are now 300 houses of them, and of these 253 are situated in Jelalpoor and Nagpoor. Situated between these two towns is the village of *Dundwah.* At this place an edifice of some pretensions, known by the name of the "Emambarra Kunchaitee Jolaha," "or Subscription Church of the Weavers," was built nearly a century ago, under the supervision of one Tar Mahomed, weaver and broker. Rs. 4,000 were raised for the purpose by the fraternity, each man setting aside the fourth of a pice from the price of every piece of cloth he wove towards the common object. An annual fair is here held, which is largely attended by persons in search of relief from their sorrows.

POONA.

THE residents of East Street, especially that portion of it occupied by European tradesmen, were made aware after midnight on Sunday last of the dawning of 1866 by the band and drums of the 33rd Regiment, who made the welkin ring with their sweet and harmonious strains, as they went from house to house, the inmates of which were all delighted at this good old custom of reminding them of the exit of the old and advent of the New Year.—*Observer, Jan. 2.*

THE fete so kindly provided for the amusement and recreation of the wives and children of the soldiers of Poona and Kirkee came off yesterday afternoon, and proved a great triumph; never before in India did we behold anything to equal it:—through the kind exertions of the gentlemen of the station, the wants and anticipations of the juvenile part of the community was anticipated to perfection. The children were almost wild with delight, the roundabout swings especially attracted the attention of the children, and proved the greatest treat: the various prizes awarded for the sports were taken by the aspirants who proved the most successful, and amidst the acclamation and delight of the lookers-on, who seemed equally as well pleased with the evening's amusement as the children themselves: the tables were laid out, and everything that could be provided for them in the shape of refreshment was there. It was with much pleasure we remarked so many of the nobility of Poona present to witness the festivities of the children, and it is indeed an act of heartfelt kindness on the parts of those whose benevolent hearts prompted them to take this step: when we consider the absence of all recreation and amusement in camp, and the irksome monotony of their daily lives, we cannot sufficiently appreciate an affair of this description.

The soldiers themselves cannot fail to appreciate the kindly feeling shown towards their wives and children in the treat thus provided for them: we feel sure the day will long be remembered in Poona by the children who will dwell upon the theme with rapture and delight for many months to come. In India occurrences of this and a similar nature are becoming much more frequent, and we hail with delight anything likely to produce a more kindly feeling between the officers and the rank and file of the army: the great gulf that exists between them is in a great measure modified by acts of this description, and what can be more likely to produce a friendly feeling than the officers themselves thus showing to convince the soldiers that they and theirs are cared for. In India the married soldier it is true receives comfortable quarters, and is far better paid than at home: but his children have not the same means of diversion and amusements. We feel sure the promoters of this *fete* will experience great satisfaction at the happy result, and those who witnessed the children's glee and gaiety on this occasion, who have not as yet stretched out a hand to assist in schemes of this description, will gladly tender their assistance on a future occasion.

By making the children happy the parents themselves naturally share in their happiness, and the great aim of the promoters achieved beyond expectation.—*Id.*

SIND.

MASONIC LIBERALITY.—The friends of the late Mr. Archibald Ramsay will be glad to learn that the Masons of Kurrachee have determined upon granting his widow and orphans a sum of thirty rupees monthly for the term of six months, and at the end of that time to make up a purse for the family.—*Our Paper, Dec. 29.*

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—The examinations for Degrees in Arts and Law will begin on Monday next, in the new Post Office in Dalhousie Square.—*Indian Daily News, Dec. 28.*

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The arrangements on this line seem to be improving, if we can accept a single instance as an indication. The latest date received in Calcutta from the United Kingdom is only three days old.—*Id.*

THE POLICE, L. P.—Colonel Bruce, who proceeded to Bhootan to officiate as Political Agent, is now on his way down to Calcutta. On his arrival here Major Pughe, at present officiating as Head of the Police, will revert to his former appointment.—*Id.*

THE Government of Bengal has recommended to that of India, that a loan of four and a half lacs be granted to the Municipal Commissioners of Port Canning on the security of their property and income, at the rate of five and half per cent. interest; that the conservancy of the port be made over to them, carrying with it the right to receive port dues and mooring fees, and all the duties of the Harbour Master's Department, but giving no authority over, or responsibility for, the pilotage of the river or the buoying, lighting, and conservancy of the channels from Canning to the sea. All these should remain, as at present, under the authority of the Master Attendant. The matter is now pending the final decision of the Governor General in Council.—*Englishman, Dec. 28.*

On the evening of the 25th instant two barques, the *Taiseo* and the *Phillippe* the 1st, and a brig, name not reported, inward bound from China, anchored off the Mutlah light ship, but owing to the absence of pilots at the light ship were unable to proceed on their voyage. On the morning of the 26th a Hamburg brig and a three-masted schooner, both bound for Canning Town, reached the station, but from the cause above indicated were unable to continue their voyage to the port. Fortunately for the *Taiseo*, the *Francis Gordon* took down a pilot, who took that vessel to her destination. The other vessels mentioned are either at anchor outside, or navigating the Mutlah without pilots.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 28.*

BHOOTAN.

Head Quarters, Camp, Dewangiri, December 20th,—Our long looked for reinforcements have at last arrived, consisting of the 9th and 26th Regiments native infantry, and two companies of sappers and miners. The 26th is a splendid corps, composed entirely of Punjabees, and some of those gentlemen who come from near the Khyber Pass, whose fighting qualities are pretty well known. I observed our Brigadier's eye twinkle when inspecting the Regiment, and one could easily tell that his thoughts were—"If we are allowed to advance, these are the boys for me." The 44th Goorkha Regiment have gone down the hill, being relieved by the 9th Regiment. It can hardly be called a Regiment now. I never saw a corps so reduced by sickness. It consisted only of 82 file in the main body. The band has come down to 5 in number. This certainly is a most unhealthy spot, and I am sorry to say that in the two fine regiments just arrived, there are already several men down with dysentery; this may in a great measure be attributed to the great difference of temperature between morn and noon, which is 20 degrees, and the great cold at night. Captain Tucker and the coolie corps have also arrived, and the place is beginning to look much cleaner. The sappers are at present engaged in digging a well, but I fear their efforts will be fruitless, as they have got down 17 feet and not found a trace of water, but our water arrangements are now nearly complete, as the engineers have constructed a bamboo watercourse which brings down water from a hill two and a half miles off. This line is now extended as far as the camp, and a large tank is being dug at the end of it. Affairs look as if our stay here is to be a long one, as working parties are out every day building parapets, &c., and Captain Watts, the Chief Engineer, has been ordered to choose a line of country in order to make a road to the plains which can be passable in all weathers. Colonel Agnew, our Political Officer, has left us and gone to the other column at Buxar; he has been replaced by Lieutenant Grey, Assistant Commissioner, an officer I believe of great abilities as a politician. Letters have been received from the Gooroo Lama of Youngla, whom I mentioned in my last letter as having been deputed by Colonel Agnew to proceed with letters to Tongsoo Penlow. He is now on his road to that worthy, and reports that all our men taken prisoners by Bhooteas are being collected at Yungur, five marches from Tongsoo. It is supposed that they will be brought in with the guns, which event, the Gooroo reports, is to take place eleven days from the day of the new moon. The new moon was yesterday, so we may expect them in about the 30th of this month.—*Indian Daily News, Dec. 28.*

TO-DAY the last act of the Bhootan drama will probably be played out by the arrival of the Gooroo Lama at Buxa, where, by appointment with the English Commissioners, he is to make over all the Bengali and Assamese prisoners taken by the Bhooteas, either during the recent hostilities or in those numerous raids which provoked the wrath of the British authorities. It may perhaps be interesting to note, that a shower of rain having fallen at Tassisudon soon after the Treaty was signed, the Bhooteas took advantage of the downpour to assert that the gods had vouchsafed a favourable omen on the conclusion of peace.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 28.*

BOKHARA.

FROM Bokhara we learn that an ambassador from the court of Russia has arrived, while the ambassador from Bokhara to Russia has not yet been allowed to proceed beyond Tashkend. Reinforcements are said to be reaching the Russian army at Tashkend. This looks as if Russia had come to the determination not only to keep Khokand, but to swallow a province or two of Bokhara also, on the pretext that they are necessary to the consolidation of her new frontier and the colonisation of the basin of the Jaxartes. But in committing herself to a policy of aggression on Bokhara, Russia may wake up a Mussulman Jehad in Central Asia, such as her weak, because too widely spread, power may not be able to master, and as will make more than its echoes heard in India.—*Friend of India, Dec. 28.*

CABOOL.

OUR news from Cabool this week increases in interest. It comes up to the 21st instant from Peshawur, and is more than ever unfavourable to the Ameer, who, if he does not effect a reconciliation with his brothers on *their* terms, is lost. Four Sirdars, half-brothers of the present Ameer, who accompanied Shureef Khan, the Ameer's own brother, from Kandahar, have gone over to Abdool Ruhman's army. Shureef Khan, who was authorized by the Ameer to treat with Azim Khan and Abdool Ruhman, paid a visit to the camp of the Toorkistan army on the 8th instant, and remained there two days. On his return a council was convened, and he informed them that the terms of Azim Khan and Abdool Ruhman were—that Ufzul Khan and the other state prisoners should be released, and that the possessions they held under the late Ameer should be restored to them. Shureef Khan recommended that these terms should be accepted. Futteh Mahomed Khan, nephew of the Ameer, dissented and withdrew. He subsequently wrote to the officers of the force under Shureef Khan to bring over their regiments to him. This they refused to do; and Shureef Khan and Jullaloodeen Khan, half-brothers of Futteh Mahomed Khan, with the regiments under their command, took up a position in the Fort of Ali Khan. The army of Toorkistan has now advanced into the Chareekar district, and is within 30 miles of the city of Cabool. Shureef Khan and Abdool Ghunnee Khan have gone over to the Toorkistan army, taking with them one regiment, a battery of artillery, 1,000 cavalry, and numerous chiefs. Rufeek Khan, who fled from Cabool when Wullee Mahomed Khan was imprisoned, has joined the Toorkistan army with 5,000 hill men. Futteh Mahomed Khan, nephew of the Ameer, who was in command of the Cabool army at Chareekar, has retired to Zumma, a place about 10 miles from Cabool. His troops are said to be fast deserting. Ibraheem Khan, the Governor of Cabool, is in the Bala Hissar, and has sent away his valuable property to Ghuznee. Snow has fallen in Cabool, and has prevented Futteh Mahomed Khan and Ibraheem Khan from joining their forces, and attacking the army of Toorkistan, as a last desperate attempt in the cause of the present Ameer.—*Friend of India, Dec. 28.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE learn that the Government of these Provinces has at last settled with that of Bombay the question of jurisdiction in the Cantonment of Nusseerabad, which station, previous to the mutiny, was always garrisoned with troops of the Bengal army; since which time, however, it has been constituted a part of the Mhow divisional command. A cantonment magistrate is to be appointed by our Government, and we hear that an officer of the police force is likely to occupy the post, which, involving as it does a total change of the system hitherto pursued, will be a work of labour for some time to come.—*Pioneer, Dec. 29.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL D. RAINIER, 98th Foot, commanding at Allahabad, has been appointed to the command of the Peshawur division, vice Major General Sir J. Garvock, K.C.B.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

A COURT of Inquiry is sitting at Agra to investigate a serious charge against some of the officials of the Agra magazine, *viz.*: that of selling old arms to native Rajahs; and rumours, which we are loth to believe, are afloat which accuse even an officer of complicity.—*Id.*

THREE persons, one of them said to be a connection of Rai Bahadoor Sheopershaud of Cawnpore, have been arrested by Mr. Prince, the able Superintendent of the City Police, Lucknow, on a charge of forging Government stamp paper. Some of this paper found in their possession, bearing originally the Government eight anna stamp, has been converted into stamps of from five to fifty rupees each. The forgery is a very clever one, and might have defied detection, but for the slight omission of the forgers to alter the number of the paper at the same time that they altered the amount. For instance, only the eight anna stamps are numbered 39, whereas the fifty rupee stamps taken from them bear the same number; and this led to the detection. We observe, also, that the process of forging might have been rendered less tedious, if, instead of stamps of four or eight annas, those of a rupee, or above a rupee, had been had recourse to, as in that case, the additional trouble and bother of obliterating the word *annas* would have been spared, and the same only been confined to the figure, or figures, denoting the value. But a rogue never prospers, or prospers only for a time, and though there is no saying how long these Lucknow forgers have fattened on their nefarious occupation, their conviction now, on evidence most clearly supplied by their own criminal disingenuity, would seem to be certain, and we trust, too, that it will be followed by condign punishment.—*Id.*

SUTTEE NOT YET EXTINCT.

(From the Friend of India, December 28.)

WE publish elsewhere an official correspondence between the Government of India and the Chief of Kotah in Rajpootana, Maharao Ram Sing Bahadoor, of deep interest to our Hindoo feudatories. Suttee is not so rare on their estates, where no English eye can penetrate, as we should like to believe. Here we have the Kotah Chief arresting the widow of a Mahajun who was so determined to immolate herself that she would not eat food for three days, and keeping her in confinement till the husband's body was consumed, and she became reconciled to life. Such an act is most honourable to the Chief and an example to feudatories of greater wealth and influence than he. It well deserved the expression, in his own hand, of the "very great satisfaction" of the Viceroy. We would, however, notice a phrase used in His Excellency's letter which we should not have expected from any Governor General, and least of all from Sir John Lawrence, at this period in our history. He applies the very incorrect expression of "the rulers of the country" to the Chiefs of Rajpootana. This is of course an oversight, and is doubtless properly rendered in the vernacular translation. But that such an oversight should be possible, and should pass through the Foreign Office, makes us ask again when we are to have a definite, intelligent and consistent Native policy.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

(From Our Paper, Dec. 29.)

OUR readers must, we think, be well aware by this time that we pretty frequently take up the question of Indian domestic service, in the hope that something will be done by either the public at large, or by the Municipality, or by the Government, to rectify the many abuses that have crept into the system of servitude as it is at present, but we are evidently hoping against hope, for we certainly expected the hints we threw out some short time since regarding the establishment of a Registration Office for registering the names of all candidates for domestic service would have had *some* effect, but no, the Kurrachee public, we mean that portion coming under the head of "employers," like the deaf adder of old will *not* hear, though the charmer charm ever so wisely. We return again to this subject because we have heard that in consequence of the fearful amount of drunkenness prevailing at present amongst the great majority of the servant class here, both male and female, several families went without their usual Christmas dinner, their cooks having been what we may call "*pleni Bacchi*;" in other words helplessly intoxicated. We are glad of this, indeed we should have been very glad to have heard that every English family in Kurrachee had gone without their dinner on that day of all days in the year had it been from the same cause, because we know full well that a meeting would have been held, probably the very next day in the Frere Hall and a resolution at once come to upon the subject of providing against further misconduct on the part of native servants, and no doubt the Municipality of Kurrachee would have been requested to take immediate steps for opening a registering office for servants on the first day of the coming New Year. And, as the Government will not, it seems, take the initiative in making a law for Masters and Servants throughout British India, we strongly urge the adoption of the Municipal Registering plan as some check at least against the introduction of a worthless set of men into one's domestic service, for it is but too true that the old class of helps have either died out or are rapidly disappearing. We again beg to press this plan upon the attention of the Municipal Commissioners, and we feel fully certain that the present active Secretary, Mr. Nash, will do his best to carry out the scheme, one too that might, by a fair system of fees, to be paid by the employers and the employed, be no incubus whatever on the Municipal revenues. We beg to inform the public that this is not our *last* say upon this important subject, we shall again and again bring it forward to public notice until something be done to remedy the present disgraceful state of things, and we cannot but think that the absence hitherto of all action in the matter by employers reflects discreditably upon their character not as being "employers" only, but as Christians also.

PAPERS BY THE LATE COTTON COMMISSIONER.

(From the Englishman, Dec. 28.)

No. 1.

THE time has now arrived when I feel myself authorized to take up again the important question of supplying England with cotton from India. More than four years have passed since I wrote my first report from the cotton districts of the North-Western Provinces of India. The war in the United States had then just commenced, and it has now terminated. The time, then, has arrived to enquire what will be the probable results of the emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States of America, and what the position of India, in regard to the supply of cotton, is, or ought to be.

In my Report on the North-West Provinces of India in September 1861, I stated that "thirty, forty, and fifty years ago, there was a considerable trade in cotton, and it was largely exported to China and England. The merchants and planters in the North-West had cotton factories and cotton screws at Futteghur, Calpee, and Mirzapore. They purchased the cotton from the Natives, cleaned, screwed, packed, and exported it to China and England. But the trade gradually died away. The exporters were unable to compete with the cotton grown in the Southern States of America by slave labour, and on lands that paid no Government revenue. The factories were allowed to go to ruin, and the cotton screws rotted away; finally, the foreign trade in cotton became extinct."

I will now enquire what will be the probable results of the emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States of America, and on this question I can bring to bear a large personal experience.

The first great measure of emancipating a nation of slaves was effected in the old Republic of Columbia, now divided into the three Republics of Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador. General Bolivar, after liberating his own slaves, assembled a congress at Cucuta in the year 1822, and recommended the measure of emancipating the slaves of the whole Republic. A great majority of the members were *hacendados*, or large landholders, and proprietors of mines, and therefore owners of numerous slaves, who were the mainstay and sole support of their plantations and mines. Long and fierce were the debates on the subject, but the example of General Bolivar, combined with his almost imperial power, and his strongly expressed wishes, to which may be added the joy and enthusiasm of a people who had just liberated themselves from the domination of the hated Spaniard, or Goth (*Godo*), as they called him, carried the day, and the Act was passed to give freedom to the slaves of the Republic. But the slave-owners were strong enough to prevent the measure from being an immediate or sweeping one. It was framed to be gradual, and slavery to cease at a certain date. Thus, from the date of the Act, all children born of slaves were free. All slaves were permitted to purchase their freedom from their masters for a moderate sum, to be regulated, as to age and state of health, by the Magistrate; and, at the end of twenty years, slavery was entirely to cease throughout the Republic. Thus the decrease of slaves was gradual, but sure. Their numbers, no longer replenished by birth, gradually diminished; they were further diminished by slaves purchasing their freedom, and by deaths. The decrease in the productions of the plantations and mines was in the exact ratio of the diminution of the number of slaves. When I travelled through these countries, twelve and fifteen years after the passing of the Act of the Congress of Cucuta, the slaves were reduced by more than one-half. The gold mines of Choco Barbacoas and Antioquia had almost ceased to be worked, the cottons of Cundinamarca, the Indigos (Aniles) of the Coast line, the Cacaguales (Cacaos) of the province of Guyaquil, had fallen to one-third of their previous production, and there was but one cry through the land, from Caraccas to Guyaquil, of the pernicious folly of the Congress of Cucuta in ruining the country by liberating the slaves. It was in that country that I first observed that the free negro will not work: he associates work with slavery. In my travels, on innumerable occasions, I have come to the hut of the free negro, and found him reclining in his hammock smoking a cigar or pipe, and drinking chicha or guarapo, and, on gently asking him why he was not out at work in his plantation in such fine weather, received the invariable reply, "*Acaso soy esclavo?*"—"Think you I am a slave?"

The next great measure of emancipation of slaves was that of the West Indies, but that measure was immediate, and these beautiful islands sunk at once into the ruinous state in which they languish at present. The free negroes will not work, and the unfortunate planters have endeavoured, and still endeavour, to supply their places with coolies from India; but the Bengal coolie is a poor substitute for the stalwart African negro, strong as the European in bodily strength, and vastly superior to him in his powers of enduring the fierce heats of the tropics. Moreover, the Bengal coolie is brought from a great distance, costs a great deal of money, and serves only for five years. By such means, the islands of the West Indies will not be raised from their present state of prostration, and their probable ultimate fate—if one may indulge in prophecy—will be to fall into the hands of the negro, who, if he won't work, is quite ready to murder and to fight.

From the foregoing examples, it may safely be inferred what the condition of the Southern States of America will be in a very short period of time. Either the free negro will not work, or he will work at such high wages that America will never be able to compete with India in the chief production of cotton; for, be it remembered, with our cheap labour, America only beat us by about one penny a pound. Years before the war, Middling New Orleans was sold at 6d. and 5d. a pound, while Bengals were valued at 4d.; the penny was enough to destroy the export trade. But the position is now reversed. We had cheap labour, but the Americans had labour still cheaper. We still have cheap labour, but the price of that of the Americans will be largely increased, while it is questionable whether they will obtain half as much as they require.

Another important element presents itself in this review of the position of the two countries. Before the war America had no debt; now she is burdened with a debt larger, in the amount of interest paid upon it, than the debt of England. America asserts she can pay it. Very good; but it must be by taxing the people and their landed possessions; and in this respect she will cease to have her former advantage over India, and must pay land revenue the same as in India, although never to the same extent.

Having shown the present relative positions of America and India with regard to the supply of cotton, I will, in another paper, record my views as to the steps that English and Indian capitalists ought to take, to improve, or rather to make the most of the situation.

THE BENGAL SANITARY COMMISSION'S FIRST REPORT.

(From the Friend of India, Dec. 28.)

THE existence of a Sanitary Commission in each of the three Presidencies is due to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Health of the Indian Army in 1863. In February 1864 the Bengal Sanitary Commission was established, with Mr. John Strachey, of the Civil Service, as paid President, and a medical officer as paid Secretary, all whose time was to be devoted to the work of the Commission. With them were associated Dr. C. A. Gordon, of the Queen's Medical Service, an officer of engineers and another military officer. The Secretary also acted as Professor of Hygiene in the Calcutta Medical College. Whatever may be the necessity for so complete a sanitary staff hereafter, when the great reforms shall have been carried out, it is fortunate that such a commission has been in active existence during the past two years. This Report deals with the most important portion of their labours up to May last. It is enriched with the most complete set of vital statistics ever published in India, being those so laboriously collected and arranged for the Bengal Army and Jails from 1858 to 1864 by Dr. J. L. Bryden.

The members have carried out every one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission's Report of 1863, but have at the same time shown how unnecessary many of these recommendations were, since the reforms they suggest had been in progress in India before the Report appeared. Mr. Strachey's assertion is undoubtedly true, for instance, that "in regard both to the useful employment and to the means of recreation of the soldiers more has been done in India than at Home, or in any other part of the Empire." Sir Hugh Rose's reforms in these respects began two years before the Royal Commission's Report was issued. The improvement in the health and comfort of the army both in England and India has gone on almost side by side, so that while the mortality in the former has been reduced from 20 to 9 or 10 per thousand, in the latter it has fallen from 69 to 18 or 20 per thousand. Nor does this exclude, in India, such an epidemic as the cholera which visited the Punjab in 1861 with a virulence unparalleled "in modern times and among civilized men." On the whole, even admitting that there is little room at present for anticipating any greater measure of success in the treatment of this disease, which has, indeed, gone on for many years steadily increasing among the European troops in all parts of India, we may believe that the improvements of the past few years have permanently reduced the annual mortality of the army in India to nearly 20 per thousand. Apart from all considerations of humanity, the political and financial gain involved in this fact is incalculable.

The two great enemies with which the soldier has to fight in India are cholera and venereal disease. If the Constantinople Conference, or any other means, result in mitigating the ravages of the former, the soldier may be almost as healthy in India as in England. During the last half century cholera has swept off one-sixth of all the soldiers who have died in India, or more every year than now die from every cause in England. The mystery of cholera may to some extent be discovered by attention to meteorological phœnomena, the systematic record of which the Commission has urged on Government. Why should cholera and small-pox in Calcutta be at their lowest in August and reach their highest point in April, and dysentery and diarrhœa rise and fall in the opposite scale? Why should the contrary of this be true of the North-Western provinces? There are real relations between certain diseases and the rainfall, the tension of vapour, the temperature and barometric pressure, but we are in utter ignorance of their nature. We have still to make the humiliating confession that the only way to avoid cholera, like other epidemics, is to run away from it. The preventive Act XXII. of 1864 has resulted in reducing the number of soldiers who suffered from venereal diseases to 255 per 1,000 of strength, the lowest point reached since the mutiny. In 1861 it was as high as 369. Yet it is still true that "at least one-third of the whole army has ordinarily passed through the hospitals in the course of the year on account of these diseases alone. At many stations the proportion has been much higher, amounted to fifty, sixty, and even seventy per cent. of the force." And this is only a fraction of the truth, for "fully two-thirds of those who imbibe the disease are invalided within five years, and are sent out of the service with a loathsome poison circulating in their veins which passes down to their posterity."

Are we to rest satisfied with the impotent conclusion that there is nothing to prevent this, and the moral evil which leads to it and flows from it? The Commission declare that the cause is not due to the restriction of marriages to twelve per cent., for only six per cent. are married. On 1st May 1863, out of 66,748 rank and file in the three Presidencies, only 3,776 were married. Worse than this, the Report tells us that the rate of mortality among soldiers' children in India is so excessively high—90 per 1000—that "we may well hesitate in coming to the conclusion that marriage in the army is a thing to be generally desired." And even if sent to the Hills they would not permanently thrive, while each of the four hundred boys and girls in the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawur costs forty pounds a year. Is there no way of escape from this vicious circle but the old one—that so long as man is what he is he will fight, and standing armies must be accepted as involving such sin and disease, now and for future generations. At what a moral price do we hold India?—by means of 63,000 young unmarried men living in sin and subject to loathsome disease which is the direct result of the violation of a law as certain as that of gravitation. Yet for every one of them God has made a woman. And thus the streets and lanes of the great cities at home are crowded with the miserable victims of a system which the wisest, the purest, the most benevolent declare to be incapable of material reform. The horrors of war, its heaviest curse, its most widespread evils, are to be sought not on the battle field, but in the hospital, in the haunts of vice, in the poison which runs through society and corrupts generations yet unborn, in the moral pollution above all which degrades humanity and while it bears witness to the truth of that representation of the malady of our race which Christianity gives us, almost makes us despair of the power of Christianity to effect a cure.

We have no heart to discuss further the subjects treated of in this Report. Briefly, it is recommended that selected men and not whole regiments be sent to the Hills, to the amount of twenty per cent. of the army. The new barracks are to cost ten millions sterling in the course of four or five years, and till they are completed such temporary accommodation is being provided as will give ninety superficial feet of floor to each soldier "whatever be the cost." All the latest suggestions as to lights, recreation, employing soldiers on such works as the Asseerghur barracks and Murree and Abbottabad road, gardens, bedding, diet, drink, nursing, boots and clothing, have been or are being carried out. Sir John Lawrence's Government desrves all the credit that can be given to it for sparing no expense to effect such reforms. Dr. Gordon, for instance, tells us that while the soldier pays only Rs. 6-5-4 a month for his ration it costs the State Rs. 9-5-5½ or £175,000 a year more. And this year we are spending on beer alone half a million sterling, so as to induce the soldier to use a pure and healthy liquor. Mr. Strachey notices with satisfaction the improving state of Calcutta, and acknowledges the services of its Health Officer. Unlike the special Commission of Enquiry on the epidemic fever in Bengal, the Sanitary Commission "thinks it far more probable that the disease has its origin in a certain specific poison propagated from man to man, than that it is produced by any sanitary conditions, however unfavourable;" but it is unable to suggest any practical measures in addition to those which have been adopted. The Commission regrets that Calcutta cannot get better water than that of the Hooghly at Pulta, and expresses a hesitating satisfaction at the progress of the drainage works. Every reader of this intelligent Report will agree in the conclusion, that, in carrying out or in laying the foundation of great sanitary improvements, "no Government has ever done more in an equally short space of time, than the Government of India has done during the last few years."

THE LESSON OF SEVEN YEARS' PEACE.

(From the Friend of India, Dec. 28.)

THE year closes with India in profound tranquillity and enjoying ever-growing prosperity. Seven years of peace have passed since, at the close of 1858, the rebels were driven across the border, and the great military campaigns necessitated by the mutiny came to a close. There is only one period in the history of India which affords a parallel to that through which the empire is passing. From the close of the first Burmese war in 1826 to the proclamation of war against Dost Mahomed in 1838, we have a remarkable period of twelve years of peace, broken only by the little Coorg war in 1834. This time, extending between the two weakest administrations India has seen from Lord Amherst to Lord Auckland, was marked by the administrative, the social, and the educational reforms of Lord William Bentinck and Sir Charles Metcalf. It succeeded that series of exhausting wars which ended in the establishment of our supremacy over every rival, whether Mussulman, Mahratta, or French, yet it ushered in the greatest disasters that have ever happened to the English army. We are as a nation justly proud of that series of benevolent reforms, beginning with the prohibition of suttee and ending with the freedom of the press. Yet the triumphs of peace could not avert the disasters, could not purchase the victories of war. The very zeal with which Lord William Bentinck pursued his administrative and financial reforms, led his Government to overlook the truth that, in all countries, and emphatically in one ruled by an alien race, however benevolently, the only pledge of enduring peace and prosperity is a strong army. The mistake that was made then was repeated by the Home authorities in the still more brilliant period of peace—the four years from 1852 to 1856—and resulted in still greater disasters. Lord Dalhousie, wiser than Lord William Bentinck, warned the Directors and Cabinet at home, who were dazzled by his civil administration, not to trust to the then existing military system; he entreated them not to rob India of her European troops. But it was in vain, and the blood which dyed the snows of the Cabul passes, was succeeded by still more terrible butchery on the plains of Hindoostan.

We cannot say of the seven years' peace, on which the close of 1865 places a new mark, that its administrative changes or social reforms are equal to those under Lord William Bentinck and Lord Dalhousie. The material prosperity, the growing intelligence, the increased civilization of the present day, are little more than the fruit of the good seed sown by these statesmen. Even those codes of law and the legal reforms of which we have most reason to be proud found their germ in Lord Macaulay, and their most marked development at the hands of Sir Barnes Peacock in Lord Dalhousie's Council. Our wealth is the fruit of a war in America, and we have done so little to prepare for keeping that wealth always, that the cessation of war is leading to the return of the cotton trade to the old channels. For a time, during the two last years of Lord Canning's administration, it seemed as if all unnatural obstructions would be removed from the healthy flow of capital to the soil and to works of public utility, but since his day we have been going back in these respects. The seven years' peace has seen certainly far more wonderful changes than the days of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Dalhousie, but the very authors of these changes, which were forced on India from without, and not developed from within, have begun to doubt if they can be called reforms, to believe that they too must be changed again. In truth, if we except the abolition of the East India Company, there is no decidedly original reform of the whole seven years on which we can look with unmixed satisfaction, besides Lord Canning's land policy, which has resulted in a limited fee-simple tenure and the promise of a permanent settlement to all India. As to finance the rich are no longer taxed, opium is more precarious than ever, the accounts are in a state of greater confusion, gold is not a legal tender, and even the paper currency has been so broken up into circles that it is comparatively useless. India is peaceful, India is prosperous, and Indian progress is marvellous, but the causes are, with the exceptions mentioned, to be sought in the period previous to the mutiny.

The twelve years of sound reform which were followed by the Affghan war, the four years of brilliant administration which were succeeded by the mutiny, make the period of peace through which we are now passing speak to us with a warning voice. We are like our predecessors, so satisfied with the signs of progress around us as to shut our ears to the notes of warning which the careful listener may hear, ever and anon, sounding above the congratulations of shortsighted sciolists? Are we so much at ease amid our growing trade, our extending railways, our increasing schools, our enlightened legislation, our social development, our expanding wealth, our rising revenue, that we care not to look to that which is the guarantee of all, without which chaos would take the place of civilization? That which caused the Affghan disasters and the mutiny butcherings, was not so much an evil policy as a corrupt military system. In the one case the English army was badly equipped and worse commanded; in the other the sepoy army was nursed into mutiny by an effete system, and was encouraged to rise by a reduction of the European troops, which Lord Dalhousie in vain protested against. What has been done for either, since that time, to prevent a repetition of such blows to our national prestige and to the cause of humanity? While the sepoy army has been reduced one-half, and the powers of commanding officers have been increased, the English army has been nearly doubled to 68,000 men in India. Railways too have extended, mortality has been reduced, the character of our weapons of offence has been improved, and liberal schemes have been sanctioned for barracks and fortifications. The saddest of all experience has taught us, however, that such a combined English and Native force, even when officered, equipped and commanded on the very best system, is not more than sufficient for the defence of that splendid temple of civilization which the English race has been slowly erecting in India during the past century and a half.

But the efficiency of that army depends on three considerations, that the sepoys shall be properly officered, that the English force shall not be liable to a sudden reduction of strength, and that the whole shall at all times be ready for service in the field. The seven years of peace teach us this lesson, that the army must be looked to in these three particulars. We would not be alarmists, but we live in India, and it is our duty, at this season, when the least thoughtful review the past and speculate as to the future, to ask if the army, in its permanent strength and the system on which that strength may be directed to its object at once, is in so satisfactory a state that we can afford to eat, drink, and be merry—and nothing more—amid all our prosperity and peace. It is certainly a grave fact that the Commander-in-Chief should have thought to signalize his command by urging, as soon as he entered upon it, a policy of military reduction. His Excellency went so far as to propose that that reduction should take place in the Foot Artillery, the very arm of the service in which we must be so strong. Fortunately for the Empire in the next crisis which it may be called on to face, Colonel Durand opposed the measure with that honest obstinacy which almost succeeded in averting the now regretted amalgamation. Sir John Lawrence and Colonel Norman joined him, and we now learn that Sir Charles Wood has approved of their protest. After the military retrenchments so zealously effected by Colonel Balfour that the army nearly collapsed when called on to meet the Umbeyla difficulty, and has quite collapsed on the Bhootan frontier, surely the Commander-in-Chief, if he is a soldier, and not a mere clever clerk, ought to be the last man to permit reductions unless under pressure. Foot Artillery!—if the Affghan force had been properly supplied with that arm, there might have been no disaster. Rather should each battery be so increased that when service becomes necessary two guns may be added and there may be men enough to work them.

The danger of our Government in India may no longer be that of internal wars. But it is most emphatically that of a European war, when our English army may be reduced to a dangerous point as in the Crimean expedition, or its attention may be distracted by the presence of Russia in Central Asia and close to our frontier. When we consider the near possibility of that now that Leopold is gone and Louis Napoleon may follow; when we learn that Sir W. Mansfield has been the first to propose a reduction in the Artillery of all other arms; when we reflect that previous retrenchments have reduced the army to a state of comparative immobility, while the application of the Irregular system has led to such under-officering of native corps that we are threatened with a collapse of the army in the field, on a much greater scale than has been witnessed at Sittana and Bhootan, we have reason to pause occasionally in the midst of our congratulations over the peace and prosperity of the Empire at this season, and to ask if the army is ready for every contingency.

LETTER FROM JAMAICA.

THE *Scotsman* publishes the following letter from a missionary in Jamaica, dated Nov. 3, which has been received by a gentleman in Edinburgh. We print it in order to inform our readers of what is said on both sides:—

"You will be interested to know something of the fearful outbreak of popular violence which took place so unexpectedly in the eastern part of the island a few weeks ago. The savage ferocity with which they attacked and murdered the chief magistrate, ministers, and other gentlemen assembled in the Court House of Morant Bay, when deliberating on the affairs of the parish, will be in all the public prints. I will therefore endeavour to give you some idea of its probable cause. The diabolical idea appears first to have entered into the mind of George William Gordon, about three years ago, of murdering or banishing from the island all the white men and respectable and influential brown men and putting it into possession of the blacks. He was a man who had a pretty good standing in society, and was a member of the Assembly for the parish of St. Thomas-in-the East, now almost desolated. He made a great profession of religion, and was for a time a leading member of Mr. Watson's church. He was kind to ministers, and I have more than once spent some time with him, and was pleased with the Christian way in which he conducted his family, generally presiding at worship one part of each day. After he was elected member of Assembly, he became a loud and constant advocate for all popular rights. On this account, and by his interminable harangues, he disgusted many, and raised up a host of enemies for himself in the Assembly. It was generally thought that he was harshly treated, both by the Governor and the Custos of his own parish, now murdered. And he got into violent quarrels with the clergy and leading men of the parish. I have no doubt that he was mightily puffed up by the notice that was taken of him, and especially as being generally accounted the leader of the popular party. In all his ambitious designs, finding himself constantly thwarted and contemptuously treated by his opponents, the thought of getting rid of his enemies appears to have taken possession of his mind. To accomplish the infernal design, he seems to have imagined that the only way was by an outbreak of the people; and this led to the mad and horrible thought of destroying all the present influential men in the island. It now appears that for the last three years he has been making preparations for this general massacre, and for the last three months he has been indefatigable in maturing it. . . . . By the admirable skill and promptitude of the Governor, the power of the rebels was in three days annihilated, and in three weeks almost every vestige of rebellion obliterated. I doubt not, that in addition to the wide-spread desolation it has occasioned to the parish in which it broke out, and to the misery of untold multitudes, whose houses have been burned, and they themselves forced to hide in woods and thickets to preserve themselves from military execution, more than a thousand persons have been either shot or hanged, and a great multitude severely lashed. Such appears to be the end of this wicked revolt. Gordon some time ago joined the Baptists, and became a preacher among them; but I fear he was a wicked hypocrite, and a savage at heart. He was hanged at the Court House, where the slaughter commenced, unpitied by all, and leaving a name to be execrated by all good men. What gave Gordon considerable influence [illegible] distressed state of the colony. For some time, [illegible] sugar in the home market has been very low, [illegible] great loss to the planting interest; and they were [illegible] to reduce wages to the lowest possible rate. Then the high price of clothing, and the great drought with which the island was visited, brought the labouring classes into great misery. Many public meetings were held throughout the island, and the distress of the labourers brought very prominently into view, and also many remedies suggested. Unfortunately, little sympathy was expressed by the leading men of the island for the people. Though the rebellion is now quashed, and will probably not be renewed, after the fearful example made of the rebels, yet I fear that there is no small disaffection still in the minds of many of the people. The planters being brought into great difficulties, have been latterly peculiarly severe upon the labourers. Many of the overseers are magistrates, and often are severe in punishing the people by fines and imprisonment, while the people have no redress. At present a great multitude are undergoing punishment for what no man in the island ever considered an offence. The common fruits of the country, growing near the road, in open pastures, were freely taken by all classes, I suppose, since the British landed upon the island. This was a great help to the labouring classes, and I believe did little injury to any one. It was like the law among the Jews by which any traveller was permitted to pluck ears of standing corn, as they passed through the fields. Depriving the people of such privileges, after their long enjoyment, produces a most powerful impression on popular feelings. And I cannot help believing that the hundreds, or perhaps thousands, who are now undergoing punishment for disregarding the orders of the planters in this matter, are becoming prepared for any seditious movement."

ENQUIRY INTO LOSS OF THE "DUNCAN DUNBAR."

(From the Shipping Gazette, Dec. 4.)

THE inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the *Duncan Dunbar*, which terminated on Saturday, has disclosed one or two facts of great interest and importance to navigators. That vessel was lost, as our readers are aware, on the north-west point of a reef or shoal called "Las Roccas," lying between 2 and 3 degrees south of the Line, and about 130 from Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil. It appeared in evidence that the longitude of this shoal, as put down in NORIE's chart—that by which the *Duncan Dunbar* was steered—was 33. 45 W., whereas the most recent survey, made by Captain Selwyn, of H.M.S. *Syren*, places it in 33 deg. 50 min. 9 sec. W., showing a difference of longitude of five nautical miles. The Admiralty charts, although they place the shoal nearer to the true position by some two or three miles, are not absolutely correct—that is, they have not been faithfully corrected, according to the observations of Captain Selwyn. It further appears that, besides the westerly current which sets in in that latitude, and which runs at the rate of from two to two and a half knots per hour, there is in the neighbourhood of Las Roccas a reflex current setting in to the southward and eastward, the existence of which has not only been deposed to by Captain Selwyn, as within his personal knowledge, but was proved by the statements of other witnesses in this case, who stated that they saw the cargo thrown overboard from the wreck, float away round the outlying points of the reef right away to the southward. The theory is, that both these currents originate in the great Equatorial current which, setting in towards the N. W. shore of South America, is split by the headland of St. Roque, and then form two distinct currents, the one pursuing its course to the N. W., the other passing down to the southward, and along the western shore of South America. Whether the easterly set, also apparent in this current is not due in some degree to the great outfall of the Amazon and its tributaries meeting a portion of the westerly current, and forcing it to the east, is a question which remains to be determined by future investigations. The fact that such a current does exist seems to be established, and it is a subject of the utmost interest to commanders of ships navigating that part of the South Atlantic: we cannot but think, therefore, that the dispatch of a surveying ship to collect data respecting these phenomena is a matter well deserving the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty. The shoals and reef of Las Roccas are not marked in any manner, and lying, as they do, but a few feet, at the highest point, above high water of spring tides, they present one of the most formidable dangers possible to vessels navigating in that locality, and this becomes a subject of still greater importance now that the westerly course is being favoured by commanders of vessels bound for both India and Australia. Captain Selwyn, in 1857, placed a beacon on the N. W. point of Las Roccas, extemporised from some balks of timber found upon the spot—the remains of some ill-fated ship or her cargo; but this beacon has not survived, and nothing marks the locality of the danger, except one or two cocoanut trees planted at the time the beacon was set up, and which still remain, it appears, though their presence is of little value to vessels approaching as indicating the outlying danger. What is wanted is a lighthouse, and we are informed by Captain Selwyn that he represented this necessity to the Brazilian Government during his cruise in the *Syren*, and endeavoured to impress its importance on the Government officials at Rio. The Government of Brazil have special facilities for the execution of such a work. From the neighbouring penal station of Fernando Noronha the labour might be procured, and the lighthouse once erected, the men in attendance might find occupation and subsistence in the rich fishing grounds in the locality of the reef. If, however, the Brazilian Government should continue to be inaccessible to all representations on the subject, it may be a question whether, seeing the great importance to navigation of marking the Roccas effectively and permanently, it may not be the duty of the British Government alone, or in concert with the Government of the United States—the two Maritime States whose shipping are most frequently in the presence of the existing danger—to find the means of erecting the light and to make arrangements for its maintenance. It might be superintended, in that case, by the Colonial authorities of British Guiana, or of one of the American ports. Las Roccas is, we believe, no portion of the territory of Brazil, and its appropriation by any State that might choose to take it for the purpose of rendering it no longer dangerous to navigation, would certainly not be disputed. However this may be, it is a disgrace to this age of international intercourse that a formidable and most treacherous danger to navigation should be permitted to imperil the safety of ships passing along one of the most frequented highways between the two hemispheres. The loss of the *Duncan Dunbar* demonstrates that, so long as the Roccas remain unmarked by light or beacon, especially the former, and the tendency of the prevailing currents remain unrecorded or unestablished, there will be no safety for any ship passing even to leeward of this fatal spot, and at a perfectly safe distance by computation. We happen to know of the loss of this ship, but it is the opinion of competent persons that numbers of vessels have perished on these shoals, leaving no one to tell the tale, and they can point, in proof of this opinion, to the remains of ships, and the bones of their crews, which whiten in the eternal sea that breaks upon this desolate spot. We trust that the matter may be considered without delay in the proper quarter, and that Her Majesty's Government will take those steps which may be necessary to mark the Roccas in the only effectual manner—that is, by the erection and maintenance of a proper lighthouse on any point of the Reef which might be determined upon.

THE "TIMES" ON THE FENIAN TRIALS.

(From the Times, December 4.)

THE conviction of Luby has been justified by his own confession and his appeal to a higher law than that of his country. Such appeals are very common in cases of treason, and several of those who were condemned in 1848 recorded protests very similar to that of Luby. Irish agitators have seldom belonged to the most ignoble type of revolutionists; a dash of genuine though reckless patriotism has mingled in their aspirations with personal vanity and hatred of established rule, and they have generally succeeded in deluding themselves before deluding others. There is no reason to believe that Luby was an unfavourable specimen of his class. He had been educated at Trinity College, Dublin: he was superior in social position to most of his accomplices; his demeanour was calm and temperate; and his address to the Court was delivered in a candid spirit, worthy of a better cause. He vehemently disclaimed the doctrines attributed to himself and his fellow-prisoners on the subject of assassination, declaring that O'Keefe's letter had been kept only as a literary curiosity. Although almost anywhere out of Ireland such a disclaimer would have had little significance, it was neither unmeaning nor superfluous under the circumstances, and Luby may have had some right to boast that it would produce a salutary impression on the 300,000 Fenians in England, Ireland, Scotland, and America. While he virtually repudiated allegiance to the British Government, and openly reiterated the sentiment that nothing could save Ireland but independence, he did not indulge in unseemly attacks on the authorities, or on his loyal fellow-countrymen. Of course, it would have been far better if his eyes had been opened to the folly and wickedness of the whole enterprise, to the ruin which it has brought on many of its dupes by its failure, and to the still more deplorable consequences which must have ensued upon its success. But such reflections naturally come later if they come at all, and a man capable of honestly believing that Ireland could be regenerated on Fenian principles may well have believed honestly that he was himself a martyr of liberty. There are few instances of repentance—or, at least, of recantation—among persons guilty of the most atrocious political crimes. It is precisely for this reason, and because men who would shrink from offences much less destructive to society do not shrink from treason, that its legal penalties must be sternly enforced against those who tamper with it too far.

The main result of this trial is that it places beyond question the treasonable character of the Fenian Conspiracy. There was no evidence against Luby except that he was one of the earliest and most active promoters of the movement, and his guilt is the guilt of every one who has been in the secrets of the Brotherhood. This, in fact, was the difficulty which rendered Mr. Butt's task so hopeless. His client was the proprietor of a paper which only existed for the purpose of disseminating Fenianism, and the first objects of Fenianism were shown to be the overthrow of Her Majesty's Sovereignty by force of arms, and the foundation of an Irish Republic. Documents were found in Luby's possession connecting him with O'Mahony, Stephens, and all the other Fenian chiefs, and, as the Solicitor-General observed in his reply, the Crown was able to make good every word of the indictment without recourse to the evidence of Nagle, the informer. The defence, indeed, was hardly more than a feint, and if subtract from it invective against the informer and the police, irrelevant digressions, and appeals to Irish prejudices, we shall find that very little remains. Mr. Butt's principal argument appears to have been that by not suppressing the *Irish People* sooner the Government actually sanctioned its publication, as if there were something unfair in "allowing treason to lie by," and swooping down upon it when it becomes mature. Of course such a view will not bear a moment's examination, and it would have been a far more arbitrary act on the part of the Lord-Lieutenant to interfere when the first seditious article was published in the *Irish People* than to wait until conclusive proofs of a treasonable plot were in his hands. According to Mr. Butt's theory, however, it would appear that a Government is bound to consult the interests of conspirators rather than those of public safety. Having complained that the *Irish People*-office was not seized early enough, he proceeds to complain that Mr. Luby and his associates have been prosecuted too early on a charge of high treason. "The arming of the people is a high crime, but it is not treason." It does not become treason until such a moment as that at which Smith O'Brien took the field "at Ballingarry That was treason. But the vague expectations of insurrection—although they are high crimes and punishable in a proper way—are yet not treason" The obvious answer to all this is that Luby was not indicted for "treason," but for treason-felony under a special Act, of which the design was to bring within the reach of the law, a certain treasonable intent—viz., that of levying war against the Queen—which had been held to fall short of high treason, always provided that it should have been evidenced by overt acts. This provision is in accordance with the true dictates of mercy as well as of policy, for, while it may enable the Executive to anticipate the outbreak of a rebellion, it may also save such persons as Luby from forfeiting their lives. Whether Fenianism, if allowed time enough, would ever have reached the cabbage-garden stage we cannot say, but its authors, of all people, have most reason to be thankful that its progress was cut short in good time.

The remaining cases will probably occupy less time, as there are some formalities of proof which need hardly be repeated. The next prisoner on the list is John [illegible] who was arraigned before Luby's conviction [illegible] trial is now proceeding. It will be [illegible] O'Leary was associated with Luby [illegible] member of the Executive Committee during Stephens's absence. [illegible] fore, he assumed to have been [illegible] of the redoubtable [illegible] have joined John Mitchel in Paris [illegible] apprehension in [illegible] pleased to hear. Should the prosecution [illegible] Kickham terminate, like that of Luby, Fenianism will have received a check [illegible] precedents of O'Connell and Smith [illegible] prove decisive. It is only a great [illegible] of individual leaders, and the Fenians have [illegible] show that they have any capacity [illegible] borrowed from America certain republican [illegible] a strange half military, half civil organisation [illegible] they could not borrow the practical [illegible] the American mind, nor can we discover that they [illegible] definite notion of what was to be constructed on the [illegible] of the existing Government. Except that [illegible] the expulsion of landlords were to be preliminary [illegible] and that priests were to be at least "confined to their sacerdotal functions," no light is thrown on the ulterior [illegible] of the association by the papers in the hands of the [illegible] Fenianism militant we can just imagine, but Fenianism triumphant we can no more picture to ourselves than we can picture chaos. In the meantime, as Mr. Justice Keogh pointed out in passing sentence on Luby, the [illegible] on whose behalf foreign invasion was invited would infallibly have been the first victims of it had it taken effect. The poor farmer's lands would have been laid waste, his stocks and buildings fired, and his stock carried off for the use of the invading army. Then the events of 1798 would have been enacted over again. An overwhelming force of disciplined troops would have moved against the invaders; the contingent of Irish Fenians, had it ever been mustered, would have melted away through desertion, dissension, and treachery; their allies would have capitulated without making any terms for them; and the [illegible] would have been left at the mercy of the Government. Smith O'Brien himself, like O'Connell, lived to recognise the futility of attempting to redress the wrongs of Ireland by armed revolt, and earnestly warned the so-called National party against measuring their strength with England. We would rather warn the Fenians, if what has already passed is not warning enough, against measuring their strength with all that is respectable in Ireland, ranged with the Government on the side of law and order. They may keep alive for a few years longer a sentiment of disaffection, of which the elements are easily found among so restless and impulsive a people; but the verdict of the Irish nation is against them, and the Republic "now virtually established" has "virtually" been put down without bloodshed and without resort to military force, by a Special Commission.

LIFE IN SPAIN.

(From the Athenæum, Dec. 2.)

ON her way from Bayonne to Burgos, in the year 1678, Madame la Comtesse d'Aulnoy relates her experiences of the period. Sleeping at what she calls "Birbiesca," she observes, "This is only a borough, which has nothing remarkable but its college and some few pleasant gardens along the water; but I may say we came thither in worse weather than any we had yet. I was so tired that as soon as I arrived I went to bed. I will tell you how one is served in these inns, they being all alike. When you come into one of them, wearied and tired, roasted by the heat of the sun, or frozen by the snow (there is seldom any temperament between the two extremes), you see neither pot on the fire nor plates washed. You enter in the stable, and from thence to your chamber. This stable is ordinarily full of mules, and muleteers, who make use of their mules' saddles for pillows in the night and in the daytime they serve 'em for tables; they eat very friendly with their mules, and are very good company together." Excepting that the mules and muleteers and the donkeys and donkeyteers are more scarce since the railway has taken the carrying traffic out of their hands, the Fonda X. Y. Z. of 1865 is the Fonda of 1678. No pot upon the fire and unwashed plates remain the order of the day.

Following the history of the Cid in the order of the "Chronicle," previous to the banishment, with which the poem opens, our hero is reported to have been one day chatting with King Alfonso in the cloisters of San Pedro de Cardena, when the King told him that he "had a mind to go and attack Cuenca," then held by the Moors. Mr. George Dennis translates the Cid's reply, full of excellent advice, but probably not acceptable to the royal warrior:—

> Thou a young king art, Alfonso,
> New thy sceptre in the land;
> Stablish well at home thy power,
> Ere thou drawest forth the brand.
> Grievous ill doth ever happen
> To those kings who war espouse,
> When their new-gain'd crowns have scarcely
> 'Gan to warm upon their brows.

A worthy friar seems to have here interfered, and said,—

> Art thou sick to see Ximena?
> Dreadest thou the toils of war?
> Leave unto the king th' emprise,
> Back, Rodrigo, to Bivar.

The Cid, naturally riled, replies, "Take thy cope, good friar, to the choir, and leave me to do the fighting—

> Peril, war, fatigue, ne'er daunt me,
> Love on me no chains hath tied;
> More, God wot, have I, Tizona,
> Than Ximena by my side."

The monk replies, "I am one who, instead of cowl, when need demands, can wear the helm and stick spur to steed." You will say this is romance of the chivalrous period. Listen to the true history of a fighting parson, who died at Bayonne, in exile, on the 10th of November 1844, aged seventy-five. El Cura Merino, or Mr. Merino the Curate, studied for the Church, did his little middling and big go, and was, in due course, appointed to the curacy of his native town. Then came the French invasion,—quite a friendly occupation, of course,—and our fiery parson, then a young man, was pressed, with all the moveable life of his *pueblo*, into the service of baggage-carrying. Some injudicious Gaul seems to have laden him somewhat heavily; for on the arrival of the party at Lerma our parson pitches down his load, and forgets the lessons about humility he was ordained to preach and practice. He seems to have shaken his mental fist in the face of Napoleon le Grand, and sworn to be revenged; and if 'La Historia,' published at Valladolid, by Fernando Santarem be trustworthy, he killed as many Frenchmen as the Cid did Moors. He seems immediately to have started on his own account a small force of guerillas, at the outset composed of himself and two relatives: this grew in time to a mighty band. In 1808, when the French were jollificating in Burgos, and amused themselves by the scattering the bones of the Campeador, he disguised himself, and penetrated many times into the city, with a donkey laden with pepper and spice, which he cried for sale up and down every street, alley, and lane of Burgos. By this means he gained accurate information of the strength, *morale* &c. of the French army; and gave them plenty of paper of another growth when he caught them in the narrow defiles of those mountains every inch of which he knew as well as his Paternoster. The Great Duke, or "Lor Vellington," presented our sanguinary parson with a splendid sword and a magnificent horse. At that time Merino commanded 2,000 men. A friend tells me that a certain noble Lord who fought in Spain during the Carlist war has the blunderbuss commonly used by our hero, the recoil of which, when fired, would pitch any ordinary horseman out of his saddle

But to continue. Near Valladolid our *cura* surprised a French division of about two thousand men, killing and wounding fifteen hundred; and again, with a force numbering three hundred horse and foot, he routed another two thousand of the enemy, taking forty prisoners, three hundred muskets, and 8,000*l.* in money; the cash, &c. he divided amongst his troop, and all the loot he retained for himself was six pairs of silk stockings. Later on he waylaid a convoy of 5,400 sheep, with some lead and wheat intended for Massena. This fighting parson seems wisely to have confined his fighting to his own locality, every inch of which he knew by heart. Some went so far as to say that he could tell you how many stones every bridge of the province contained. He fought, however, at Vittoria, on June 27, 1813, and his biographer says, "contributed on that memorable day to humble to the dust the proud eagles of the Empire." In 1814, Ferdinand appointed our hero a canon in the Cathedral of Valencia; in 1816 he was decorated with the cross of St Ferdinand. Our fighting *cura* does not relish Valencia, and his more austere companions complain of his jaunty and unclerical manners, doubtless savouring somewhat of free and easy camp life. Several of his co-canons presented themselves one day and before they opened fire *in re* advice gratis he produced a pair of pistols from beneath his cassock at which holy Church cut and ran as fast as its legs could carry it. This little scandal came to the King's ears and our cura's services were at once dispensed with and the small pay confiscated. He returns to his native village and keeps his hand in, being a keen sportsman. In 1821 he becomes mixed up with the revolutionary movement. This business however, did not prosper, and his men were scattered by the Constitutionalists. Our hero then falls ill, and is "sick unto death"; he is afraid to apply for admission into the convent for the monks know him well and would probably be only too glad to deliver up to the authorities their sick and erring brother. He therefore disguises himself at the instigation, no doubt, of some village Dolores, and is smuggled into a nunnery there to be carefully tended by gentle womanly band. They soon turn our hero out ready for work again. He re-organises his band, and becomes more formidable than ever. In one place a lively chemist had an effigy prepared of wood, which was burnt with all honours in the square of his own *pueblo*. Some time after, the real Simon Pure made his appearance with his band, and the chemist naturally thought his earthly work was finished. *El cura*, however, reprimanded him, and said, as it was the province of his Satanic Majesty only to burn people, it was not worth while to anticipate that *auto-dafé*, which would come soon enough in the case of his friend the chemist. Our bellicose parson served through the whole of the Carlist war, and retired to Bayonne when Don Carlos retired from that awful conflict which desolated the Basque provinces. Our *cura* lies in the cemetery of Bayonne, and may be fairly said to have earned [illegible] as the Cid of this progressive age.

Our fair French countess, who was at Burgos in 1678, relates the following anecdote of the period:—"When I would go to rest I was led into a gallery full of beds, as you see in hospitals: I said this was ridiculous, and that, needing only four, what occasion was there for showing me forty, or to put me into such an open place to starve me? I was answered, this was the best place in the house, and I must take up with it. I caused my bed to be made, [illegible] was I laid down, but somebody knocked softly [illegible] my women opened it, and were much surprised [illegible] master and mistress, followed by a dozen of [illegible] and so clothed that they were half naked. I [illegible] tain at the noise they made, and opened mine eyes at the sight of this noble company. The mistress drew near to me, and told me these were honest travellers who were coming into the beds which remained. 'How, lie here?' said I; 'I believe you have lost your senses.'—'I should have lost [illegible] indeed,' replied she, 'should I let so many beds stand empty; [illegible] you must pay for them, or these honest gentlemen must lie in them.'—I cannot express my rage [illegible] was in the mind to send for Don [illegible] my knights, who would have [illegible] made them pass through the windows than through the doors. I considered this could not be done without disturbance, and therefore I came to terms, agreed to pay 20*d.* for each bed; these illustrious Dons, to speak better, Tatterdemalions, who had the insolence to come into my rooms, immediately withdrew, and made me several profound reverences. The next morning I thought to have burst with laughter, though [illegible] my cost, when I discovered my [illegible] For you must know, in the first place, that these [illegible] travellers were their neighbours, and that they were accustomed to this [illegible] when they see strangers. [illegible] not recount this little accident to you, did it not give you some insight into the humour of [illegible] I do not fancy the X. Y. Z. tries this [illegible] old, now: at any rate I paid a very [illegible] moderate [illegible] In the choir of the [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy [illegible]bhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund [illegible]chund.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchund, of the firm of Shett Jaichand [illegible]Bhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Branches.

BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 10,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. " 12 Ditto. " 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
1 do.	at 1s. 11⅜d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest and Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov., 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1862, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight above £50		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
On demand		2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11⅞d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 17th November 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઆન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day :—

6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
5 "	1s. 11⅝d.
4 "	1s. 11½d.
3 "	1s. 11⅜d.
2 "	1s. 11¼d.
1 "	1s. 11⅛d.
Demand	1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain	4 per cent.
6 "	5 "
9 "	6 "
12 "	8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of [illegible] will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to [illegible]

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

[illegible] THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £100,000.
Manager—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
Bankers { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, [illegible] Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bombay Agency grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank [illegible] following rates, viz. :—
6 months [illegible] under £50, at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
[illegible]

[illegible] on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per [illegible] Deposits, as follows :—
[illegible] 3 months' notice, 3 per cent,
[illegible]
[illegible] Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 [illegible] unless by special arrangement.

[illegible]

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund Ten Lakhs.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	"
On demand	do.	2s. 0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865. ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ब्याक अफ हींदुस्टान, चना, यड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
Four "	2s. 0¼d.	
Three "	2s. 0¼d.	
Two "	2s. 0d.	
One "	2s. 11½d.	
On demand	2s. 0d.	
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11½d.	
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11½d.	

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per cent.	per annum	
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

	Rs.	a.
Treatise on Crimes and Misdemeanors. By Sir Wm. Oldnall Russel. 3 vols	86	12
The Cadet Engineer, or Steam for the Student. By John H. Long	5	12
Cassell's Illustrated Shakspeare. Vol. 1	9	8
The Rifle in Cashmere: A Narrative of Shooting Expeditions. By A. Brickman	2	12
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. By L. Carroll	5	12
Pereira's Manual of Materia Medica. By Dr. F. Farre	15	12
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures. By Douglas Jerrod. Illustrated	8	0
Strange Stories of the Animal World. By J. Timbs	4	8
Adventures of Don Quixote. Illustrated	9	8
Little Foxes; or the Insignificant Little Habits which mar Domestic Happiness. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	2	12
Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries. By David and Charles Livingstone.	15	12
Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant. By Robert Curzon	5	12
A Concise Dictionary of the Bible. By W. Smith	15	12
The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World. By G. Rawlinson. Vol. 3.	12	0
Peking and the Pekingese, during the First Year of the British Embassy at Peking. By D. F. Rennie. 2 Vols	18	0
Artemus Ward among the Mormons	0	12
Diamond Dust. By Eliza Cook	2	12
Madeline Graham. By the author of "Whitefriars."	4	8
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art. By C. Steel. New Edition, 1865	13	8
Flooding after Delivery and its Scientific Treatment, By L. Earle	3	12
Jackson's Gymnastics for the Fingers and Wrist.	2	12
The Shepherd and his Flock. By J. R. Macduff	5	12
The Book or Nursery Tales, a Keepsake for the Young.	3	12
Lizzie Leigh, and other Tales. By Mrs. Gaskell	2	12
Legends and Lyrics. By Adelaide Anne Proctor, Illustrated	15	12
Geoffrey Gambado, or a Simple Remedy for Hypochondriacism. By a Humourist Physician	5	12
The Light House, being the Story of a Great Fight between Man and the Sea. By R. M. Ballantyne.	3	12
Paul Foster's Daughter. By D. Cook	2	12
The King's Mail. By H. Hall	2	12
Citoyenne Jacqueline. By Sarah Tytler 3 vols.	13	8
Sensation Trials, chiefly in High Life. By a Civilian.	0	12
The Uncommercial Traveller. By C. Dickens	2	4
Hard Times and Pictures from Italy. By C. Dickens	2	12
A Book of Favourite Modern Ballads. Illustrated with Colored Engravings	15	12
An Arabic-English Lexicon. By E. W. Lane. In 2 parts	37	8
A Dictionary of English Etymology. By H. Wedgewood. Vol. 3.	9	0
The Whole Works of Roger Ascham. By Rev. Dr. Giles. 4 vols.	15	0
The Hatchet Throwers. By F. Greenwood. Illustrated	3	12
Do. Do. Do. Coloured.	5	12
The Housekeeper's Assistant, 250 Receipts	2	0
The Harvest of the Sea. By J. G. Bertham	15	12
A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By J. F. Royle	9	8
A Manual of Practical Therapeutics. By E. J. Waring	9	8
A Manual of Civil Engineering. By W. J. M. Rankine	12	8
Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises. By J. H. Howard	5	12
The Laws and Principles of Whist. By Cavendish	2	12
The Prescriber's Analysis of the British Pharmacopœia. By J. B. Nevins	2	12
The Complete Works of Shakespeare	1	8
The Baital Pachisi. By D. Forbes	6	8
Artillery Officer's Squad Book	2	4
Colenso's Arithmetic and Key	6	12
Chambers's Historical Questions	2	0
Leisure Hour for 1865	6	0
Sunday at Home for 1865	6	0

1st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

GODOWN TO BE LET IN THE FORT, moderate size. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET,—A Good Godown. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Bombay, September 1865 1, Church Lane.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.
Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO BE LET, a large good GODOWN. Apply to HORMUSJEE EDULJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TO BE LET an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, [illegible] Cumballa, near to Mr. Cawasjee [illegible] Bungalow. For particulars, [illegible]
MACFARLANE & GREEN.

[illegible] years certain, a commodious [illegible] Malabar Hill, No. 104, next to [illegible] on the premises.

COLLARD'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., sole Agents in Bombay for Messrs. COLLARD and COLLARD, have on hand a small consignment of their fine semi-grand square Pianofortes, with all the latest improvements, and manufactured expressly for the Bombay climate. One of these Instruments has been opened out and may be tried at the Library. Cash Rs. 1,000.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND Co., as sole Agents from Messrs. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, have received a very large assortment of their Photographic views of Kashmere and Scinde Valley. Size 12 by 10, Rs. 4; or 7¼ by 4½, Rs. 3.

ALSO

Views of Simla, The Sutlej, Chini, Wanga Valley, &c., Lahore, Umritsur, Kangra Valley, Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, Mussoorie, Murree.

ALSO,

Groups of Native character.

AND OF

H. E. The Viceroy and Council. Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 each

HENRY'S GUNS AND RIFLES.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., sole Agents in Bombay for Mr. Henry's Firearms, have on hand the following :—

No.		Rs.
No. 1120.	Plain Military Patent Rifle with the complete apparatus and extra fittings, complete in case	295
No. 1153.	Ditto ditto with improved front sight and very complete apparatus	300
No. 1061.	Best Military Pattern Patent Rifle with pistol hand stocks, vernier back sight, and front wind sight, with apparatus	435
No. 864.	Best Double Rifle with pistol hand-stock, 17 gauge, 28-inch barrels, in case, with complete apparatus and outside leather case	630
No. 356.	Best Single Sporting Rifle, 36 in barrel, Newton's patent sights, and elevating checkpiece, in case, with complete apparatus	470
No. 1051.	Best Single Sporting Rifle with pistol hand-stock, vernier back sight, and front wind sight, in case, with very complete apparatus	450
No. 1007.	Ditto with 34-inch barrel.	440
No. 893.	Ditto with Newton's patent sights, in case, with complete apparatus	435
No. 781.	Ditto with patent sights and apparatus, in case	370
No. 366.	Single Patent Rifle with extra small-bore barrel for match-shooting, fitting the same stock, patent sights, and complete apparatus	380
No. 367.	Double Sporting Rifle with complete apparatus	540

HENRY'S REVOLVERS.

These weapons are of very highly finished and superior workmanship, and contain several valuable improvements; full size in handsome case with complete apparatus. Rs. 150.

Notice.—Orders are received for Tiger or other Sporting Rifles and for all descriptions of weapon of Mr. Henry's manufacture.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.
2, Forbes Street. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.
Medow Street. CHESSON WOO& DHALL.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, &c.,

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS just opened and has now on view a large and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of

BONNETS.—Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c. from Rs. 16 to Rs. 45.

DITTO.—Crinoline and Plain Straw, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 8 to Rs 30.

HATS for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

DITTO for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, in great variety, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

HOODS for Infants, in Silk, Satin and Cashmere, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20

INFANTS' CLOAKS in Cashmere and Muslin, richly trimmed, with embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' PELISSES AND BLOUSES in Piquè and Cashmere for Out-door wear, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DRESSING GOWNS for Ladies, ready made, in Mull Muslin, Piquè and Foulard, richly trimmed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 90.

ROYAL SANDRINGHAM FRILLING, for Ladies' and Childrens' under linen, of all widths.

INFANTS' CAP FRONTS, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 each.

INFANTS' RICHLY EMBROIDERED JACONET CAPES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 each.

BALL DRESSES.—Very elegant and in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

GARNITURES OF FLOWERS, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

HEAD DRESSES, of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, Cords, &c., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

GOLD COMBS, PINS, VENETIAN DAGGERS, VENETIAN COMBS for the hair, from Rs. 10 to Rs 20 each.

HANDKERCHIEFS, real lace of finest quality, from Rs. 10 to Rs 30 each.

RICH FANCY FANS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 each.

OPERA CLOAKS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

BELT RIBBONS, in all colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Crystal, Gold, Silver and Swansdown TRIMMINGS for Ball Dresses.

FANCY SASHES, in all Colours, for Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 27.

BLACK VELVET AND SILK BELTS, trimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 48.

BODDICES, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, Brussels Net, &c., from Rs. 8 to Rs. 35.

MANTLES, for Ladies, in Black, White, Yak, and Maltese Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

WHITE, COLOURED and BLACK SILK MANTLES, from Rs 25 to Rs. 65.

TUNICS, in Black and White Lace, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90.

FLOUNCES, in Black and White lace, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

SHAWLS in Black and White Lace and Grenadine, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.

NET.—Black and White, Figured, Spotted and Plain, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per yard.

MANTLES, for Ladies going home, from Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

BERTHES, for Ball Dresses, ready made, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

SASHES, in Black, White and Coloured Silk, with Swiss Belts attached, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 28.

BUCKLES, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamel, Coral, &c., from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

PETTICOATS, for Ladies, flounced and embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 each.

CRINOLINES.—White and Striped Coloured, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

CORSETS.—Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

SATIN.—Rich White and Black, from Rs. 4½ to Rs. 7½ per yard.

SILKS.—Black, White, and Coloured Glacé, from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 6½.

MOIRE ANTIQUES.—Black, White, and Coloured from Rs. 100 to Rs 150 per Dress.

BROCHE SILKS of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard,

TULLE.—Black, White and Coloured, from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 4 per yard.

CREPES.—Areophene Black, White, and Coloured, at Rs. 2/8 per yard.

PARASOLS, *in great variety*, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

MUSLINS.—White, Black and Coloured French Muslins, from Annas 12 to Rs. 2 per yard.

DITTO.—Striped and Plain White Grenadine, from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

GRENADINE MUSLINS, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per Dress.

MUSLINS, Embroidered Grenadine and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per Dress.

BRILLIANTS.—White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing Gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8.

DORIAS and WHITE MUSLINS, from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

JACONETS and LINING MUSLINS, from 8 Annas, to 1 Rupee per yard.

PIQUE, White and Maize, at Rs. 2-8 per yard.

PARAMATTA, ALPACCA, and CREPE.

COLLARS and SLEEVES, in Black Crepe Sets, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per Set.

GINGHAMS and Half Mourning Muslins, from 12 Annas to Re. 1 per yard.

GRENADINES, Black Silk, and Muslin for Dresses.

LADIES' SILK STOCKINGS, Black and White, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per pair.

FRIZETTES and PADS for the Hair, from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3 each.

CACHE PEIGNE, studded with Beads Gilt, &c., from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

PLAITS of HAIR in various Shades, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 18.

COLLARS and CUFFS *in great variety*, in linen, muslin, lace, &c., from Rs 2-8 to Rs. 25.

MALTESE LACE.—Collars and Cuffs Sets, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.

VELVETS.—Plaids, Ribbons and Velvets in great variety.

KID GLOVES.—Ladies' and Gents', White, Black, and Coloured.

JET ORNAMENTS.—Consisting of Brooches, long Earrings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, and Necklets.

JACQUETTES.—Ladies' Black Cloth, Silk and Llama, loose Jacquettes, for House wear, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 45.

PALETOTS, in rich Black Silk, handsomely trimmed with Pasmenterie and Lace, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 95 each.

CIRCULARS in Black and White Yak Lace, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 115 each.

GRENADINE EVENING DRESSES, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 35.

MANTLE in White Gossamer, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 each.

TARLATAN, White and Coloured, from Re 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

SKIRTS, for Ladies' Dresses (ready made) handsomely trimmed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 49.

JACQUETTES, in lace and muslin, trimmed, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

LADIES' NECKTIES in ribbon trimmed, jet and steel, Rs. 2-8 each.

VEILS, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Do. Rich Lace, Tulle for Brides, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 130

Do. Black and White Tulle Veils studded with Gold Stars and Pearls, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 each.

HANDKERCHIEFS, for Mourning, with French Hem and Black Border, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

PRINTS and CHINTZES in all Colours, from 12 Annas to Re. 1 per yard.

CAPS FOR BOYS, in Straw, with Leather Peaks, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

CRYSTAL, Steel, Gold, Cord and Pasmenterie, TRIMMINGS in great variety.

SWANSDOWN for Ball Dresses, at Rs. 1-8. per yard.

TULLE RUCHE with Gold, ready for Ball Dresses, at Rs. 1-8 per yard.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, MUSLIN and JACONET Edgings and Insertions, LINENS, THREAD, BUTTONS, WHALEBONE &c., &c., &c.

WEDDING and MOURNING orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance on reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, December, 1865.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Office of the undersigned, a new medium sized BROUGHAM, by Windover.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, FRESH PARMESAN CHEESE IN CUT.—BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY has this morning exposed for sale, by retail, a very good and fresh Parmesan CHEESE; just arrived by the last Overland Mail, at Rs. 1-4 per pound. Apply to
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent,
Next to Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Bombay, 14th December 1865.

FOR SALE, the property of a Gentleman leaving India—

A 4-seated OPEN CARRIAGE, by KESTERTON, imported last March.

A 4-seated circular fronted BROUGHAM, by KING, imported 12 months ago.

A pair of superior GREY CARRIAGE HORSES, 15 hands high.

Do. do. do. do. 14 hands high. Apply at the Office of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, at the Adelphi Hotel, a DOUBLE SEATED BROUGHAM, with circular front, nearly new; also a Grey Arab HORSE (5 years old), with silver mounted Harness.

FOR SALE, ex Troop ship *Agamemnon* from London :—
York Ham.
Berkley Cheese.
Compressed Preserved Vegetables.
Butter in 7lbs. Jar.
Preserved Potatoe.
Dessicated Milk.
Essence of Raspberry, Oranges, &c.
Best Lavender Water.
Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE and MANECKJEE,
No. 18, Meadow Street.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—MR. CHEESEMAN having resigned his appointment as Manager of the Company, the Directors have much pleasure in announcing that the services of one of the most experienced Veterinary Surgeons in the Presidency have been engaged from 1st instant, and that the Company are now prepared to undertake THE TREATMENT OF SICK HORSES, THE GRANTING OF CERTIFICATES OF SOUNDNESS, AND THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HORSES ON COMMISSION.

All letters should be addressed to the MANAGER, VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY LIMITED), Byculla.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

400 whole Barrels and 200 half Barrels best Kiln dried Flour.

200 Barrels Fine Cabin Biscuits, both imported from England ex *City of Delhi*; also 6 Fine English Leather Hose with Brass Rivetes and Couplings, brand new, each in length sixty feet complete, packed in kegs.

Tennent's and Ind Coop's Beer and Porter in quarts and pints.

1st quality Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy.

100,000 Feet 1 inch Deal Boards; also 30 sides best English Bacon. Apply immediately to
CURSETJEE and EDULJE, DUBASH.
Forbes Street, 19th Dec. 1865.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parel Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electroplated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, an other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argan Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just Landed ex.

A very neat and light English-built new Mail Phaeton with lamps, shaft, pole and stell pole Chain, by Jone Patent, Southampton.

A Ditto very small Landow Socieable with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Jones Pattent, Southampton, purposely built to order suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shift by Thorn.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining samilar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman, but owing to his departure to up country, it is of no use to him at present.

A very neat and light four-seated Cab Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A first-rate English-built Malvern Dog-cart, painted dark green, Patent leather flas board, and wing to side aprons, plated rod, and lamps by Newton, Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with Euamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

Two small and light new English built Miniature Broughams with and without surrounding double Venitians, circular Glass in Front with Lamps, by S. Marks.

Four very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by W. C. Williams, and McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four Wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *Naval Brigade.*

Just landed ex *British Nation* and *Helen Scott.*

One New and light Park Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by F. and W. Thorns.

Three handsome and light Cab Buggys with and without C. spring with lamps, by Silk and Son. Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen and J. Henderson, Glasgow.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

ALSO,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass, shutters, lamps and shaft by Thorn.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high whaled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps by McNaught and Smith.

FOR SALE.

The Property of a Gentleman.

SADDLERY, A FEW SETS OF HORSE CLOTHING, &c. &c. FOR SALE, made by A. Davis, by appointment to Her Majesty, and H. R. H. Prince Albert, 33, Strand, London, Expressly made to order.

The property of a Gentleman received Overland but owing to his departure up country they are of no use to him at present, viz. :—

One best Hogg Skin Pill Shaped Hunting Saddles, with Bridles, Saddle Cloth Martingles, &c. &c., weighing 7 to 8 lbs.

Two best Jools or Horse Clothing, complete with head gear, knee caps and rollers.

A Few silver mounted very handsome Ladies' and Gentlemen's riding Whips.

A Few assorted gold and silver mounted Buggy and Dog. Cart Whips.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A new and light Paulunquin Shigram Price Rs. 600.

ALSO JUST LANDED.

A fresh batch of plated mounted Buggy, and Dog Cart, Harness same with double buckles and plated Hemes, some of them plain and neat

A Few sets of very best and highly furnished Carriage Harness with plated on white metals, some of them plain neat with round Rein made by Thorn and Holmes Derby.

A Few pairs of Steel Pole chains, Leather Pole pieces, Leather Socket for Whip large and small size Carriage Rugs, &c. &c.

Few Boxes, Carriage Candles, to be sold retail.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 2nd January 1866.

THE undersigned have ON SALE at their Godowns the following Invoices of American Imports :—

An Invoice of *White Pine and Spruce Deals*, consisting of 1¼, 1½, and 2 in. White Pine.
3, 4, and 5 in. Spruce Deals and Scantlings.
1 in. Shelving, planed on one side.
1 in. Flooring or Ceiling, Tongued and Grooved and Planed on one side.

Sectional Portable Buildings.—Two Houses, 20 by 40 feet each, and 12 feet in height.

Spare Doors and Glass Windows.—An Invoice of Doors and Windows.

Glass Ware.—An Invoice consisting of 69 packages assorted.

" 12 "

Kerosine Oil.—396 Cases best refined.

Kerosine Oil Lamps.—An Invoice of every description K. O. Lamps.

Fan Mills for cleaning Seeds.—24 Fan Mills.

Irrigators.—Two two-horse power Irrigators.

Wind Mills with Pumps.—24 Patent Wind Mills with Pumps complete.

Chain Pumps.—4 Chain Pumps.

Mowing Machine.—1 horse power Mowing Machine.

Also—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cotton Sweeps, Cotton Harrows, Cotton Trucks, Seed Sowers, Wine Presses, Rice Hullers, Churns, Shovels, Spades, Garden Rakes, Grind Stones, &c. &c.

Hops.—Invoice of 12 Bales Hops.

Iron Safes.—7 Patent Iron Safes, from Marvin and Co., New York.

Carriages and Harnesses.—2 Victoria, No Perch, Half Top Carriages, with fenders on front and hind wheels, aint claret with broad stripe and fine line of light drab, trimming of lightblue cloth, Mail Axles, Pole and Shafts. Harnesses with each Carriage.

Furniture.—An Invoice of very superior Furniture, consisting in part of elegant Bedroom Suits complete: Drawing Room Tables, extension Dining Room Tables, Side Tables, Whist Tables, Enclosed Wash Stand, Side Board, Etagere, Parlour Etageres French Work Tables, Hall Coat Brackets, Carved Hall Brackets, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes.—4 Piano Fortes, manufactured by Stodart, one of the oldest manufacturers in England and America. These Instruments are very superior.

Also—Invoices of Preserved Meats, Fish, Soups, Fruit, &c., &c., Syrups, Cider, Arctic Freezers, &c., &c. and other Chow Chow Stuff usually imported from America.

FARNHAM & Co.
No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED.

A very handsome and fashionable new four-seated Boat Sociable on C springs, lamps, pole, and shafts, by McNaught and Smith.

An elegant double-seated new open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shafts, by Thorns.

One handsome Park Phaeton, with lamps and shafts, by Thorns.

JUST LANDED.

A very handsome and fashionable new English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Aldibert, Long Acre, London.

One Ditto Ditto with reversible seat at back, silver furniture and 4 lamps fixed to the body, and splash board, pole bar, and shafts, by Henderson & Co., of Glasgow.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of best Silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness. To be seen at
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
29th November 1865.

COLTS REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House protection, Travellers and Officers' Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol-Carbines (Pistol with attachable stock). Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

Address—Colt's Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall Mall, London.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s
13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows :
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

		per dozen
BURGUNDY—Red Capsules at	Rs.	15
Do. white do	"	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	"	32
Green Seal, *just arrived*	"	48
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	"	32
Chateau Beychevelle	"	17
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity.	"	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	"	32
Good Tiffin pale	"	24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 24th July 1865.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

		per doz.
Old Amontillado Sherry, in 3 doz. cases, at	Rs.	30
Rhenish Wines, Flower of Moselle, in 1 doz. cases	"	36
" Steinberg Cabinet " "	"	40
" Johannisberg " "	"	45

GREY & Co.
Bombay, 24th November 1865.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY .... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to
" " Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA .... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad.......... " " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. .... " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee .... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut .... " " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints :—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	33
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	21
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 186 .

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

WHISKEY BARRELS on a 4-wheel dray, best Argentine Silver Engine engraved, with bright Hoops, with bucket to match, for measuring the Whiskey.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, very fine tone, with Drum and Bell accompaniments, playing six and eight tunes, Rosewood or Walnutwood cases, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

SILVER PLATE.—The undersigned have a large stock of solid Silver and Electro-plated Ware on hand, consisting of Silver Cups, suitable for Racing or Shooting Prizes, Silver Mugs, Tea Services, &c. &c. &c.

	Rs.
Best Electro Argentine Silver Dishes with hot water dish, moveable handles to form four separate dishes, round pattern. Per pair from	125
Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval pattern Dishes, with warmer, and moveable handle to form each dish into four separate dishes, Gadroon pattern, handsomely chased handles and feet. Per pair, from	150
Best Electro Nickel Silver Oval pattern Dishes, with warmer and moveable handle to form each dish into four separate dishes, handsome beaded and engraved pattern, with engraved shield for crest or monogram. Per pair, from	175
Tea and Coffee Services, richly Electro-plated on white metal. Per set, from	65
Richly-plated Tea Pots, newest patterns. From	20
Coffee Urns, Loysell's patent, richly engraved and thickly Electro-plated on white metal Grecian pattern. From Rs. 40 to	65
Drinking Cups (Tumbler shape) Engine engraved, gilt inside with shield and garter for crest or name	15
Champagne Bottle-holders to fit any size bottle, beautiful designs Per pair, from	20
Richly Electro-plated, chased, and engraved Waiters. 8 inch From Rs. 15 each.	
10 " " 20 "	
12 " " 26 "	
14 " " 32 "	
16 " " 40 "	
Dessert Knives and Forks with richly-plated or pearl handles and engraved blades, in French polished mahogany cases of one doz. Knives and one doz. Forks. From	45
Fish-eating Knives and Forks for one dozen persons, mahogany cases. From	50
Handsome French pattern Electro-plated Chamber Candle Shades with straight glass. Per pair	18
New pattern Decanter Labels, of the best silver plate, with chains:—"Port," "Sherry," "Claret," "Gin," "Whiskey," "Brandy." Each	3
Egg Frames, richly plated, two Egg Cups and Spoons, and two Muffineers for Pepper and Salt	2
Bachelors' Cruet Frames, for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, and Salt, new pattern	25
[illegible]ger Pots with Strainers, in the newest and	25
Buttsigns. From	20
Fish Carvers, in cases, per pair. From	20
Decanter Stands, Electro-plated. Per pair	12
Carlton Breakfast Frames, richly plated, for Pepper, Mustard, and Salt	16
The new Egg Warmer for 4 or 6 Eggs. Rs. 20 and	25
Richly Chased Muffin Dishes	20
American Shakers, two Cups fitting tightly together, for making iced drinks	18

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 (FULLY SUBSCRIBED).
19, Cornhill, London.
Marine Branch, 5 Royal Exchange Avenue.
Agents in Bombay for Fire and Marine Branches.
Messrs. FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed ,000,000

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year 1860			262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen, Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynolds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided betwen the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of Sixteen Rupees on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS :
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS :
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES :
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500 whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,—CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq.
Charles & Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages o, *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies —

Madras............Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... " MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ...... " DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... " DENT & Co.
Mauritius .... " BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne ...... " DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ...... " DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... " MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... " ELDER & Co.
Sydney .... " FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin............ " DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF WRECK OF SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON."

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction rooms, Forbes Street, by order of C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., the Arbitrator in suits Nos. 425 and 449 of 1865, the wreck of the Ship *James Pilkington*, Electric Telegraph Materials, Boats, Iron Planks and Timber, Wooden Posts, empty Boxes, Iron Blocks, Iron Wire, Pumps, Iron Bars, Screws, and Diving Apparatus; and sundry Iron, now lying at Engul, and Diving Dress, Iron Pumps, Weighing Scale and Weights, Iron Bars, Red Lead and sundry articles, now lying at Khetwady in the premises now occupied by MR. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE.

The property is on view at the respective places above mentioned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & C.
Forbes Street, 4th January 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, Loaded Walking Sticks, Plated Carriage Lamps, and several lots of sundries, remaining unsold from yesterday's sale.

MAHABLESHWAR HILL,—Several Bungalows to sell or let, furnished or unfurnished on the above Hill. Apply to BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

1,200	Pieces Grey Shirtings.		
1,500	"	"	Madapollams.
1,500	"	"	Jacconets.
700	"	"	T. Cloth.
1	Case white and red Sarries.		
2	"	Velvet.	

On account of Thucker Veerjee Premjee, by order of Mooltany Heeranuud Megraz;—
6 Bales 300 Pieces Grey Shirting.

SALE OF THE STEAMER "PHLOX."

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Steamer *Phlox*, with Stores, as she now lies in the Apollo Bunder.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of the Trustees of Memon Aboo Alaruckia.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction a pucka-built Dwelling-house, situate without the Fort, in Duncan Row, assessed under Nos. 14 and 15, bounded on the north by Attur Gully, south by the house of Memon Harrom Mohamed, east by Public Street, and on the west by Passage.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO TRADERS TO ZANZIBAR, PERSIA, AND ARABIA.

SALE OF 1,000 RIFLES AND BAYONETS FOR EXPORTATION.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, 50 Zinc lined cases, each containing 20 superior long Enfield Rifles and Bayonets.

The above are lying in the Fort Custom House, and are not allowed to be imported; they are consequently sold solely for exportation. Samples may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CHANDELIERS, WALLSHADES, ARGAND LUSTRES, AND TABLE LAMPS.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a very fine assortment of the above articles, shipped under special order to this place. There are Hanging Lustres of the most beautiful and varied designs of 6, 12 and 24 lights.

There are also very handsome Wall Brackets and Table Lustres, and are adapted for use either with Gas or Candle.

All are hung up and open to inspection at any time.

SALE OF CONTRACTORS' PLANT AND MATERIALS, &c.

N. B.—*This sale is postponed to Friday, the 12th instant.*

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., near the Boree Bunder Station, removed there for convenience of sale, the Property of Messrs. WYTHES and JACKSON, the remainder of their plant used in the construction of the Thull Ghaut Incline, consisting of Contractor's Rails, Bar Iron, Quarry and other Barrows, Anvils, Vices, Smiths' Tools of all kinds, Blocks, Crab Chains, Lifting Jacks, Weighing Machines, Waggon Wheels, Axle Pedestals and Axles, Iron Work for Crabs, also Quarry Traversing and Travelling Cranes, large Iron Buckets, Wood, and Cast Iron, Patent Fuse and a quantity of Contractors' Tools, consisting of Picks, Powrahs, Sootkees, Square, Round, Chipping and Small Hammers, Crow Bars, Lever, Iron Drill, Steel Bars, Wedges, Vice Screws, Cross Cut Saws, Augurs, Adzes, Bill Hooks, Cart Chains, Grind Stones, Anvils, Bellows, Brick Moulds, Dumpy Levels and Stand, Teakwood Carts, and sundry other Stores.

Descriptive catalogues are being published, and will be available in a few days.

SALE OF A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE AND ABOUT NINE ACRES OF LAND SITUATED AT EGUTPOORA ON THE TOP OF THE THULL GHAUT.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, a substantially built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out garden, situated at Egutpoora in a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk of the Railway Station.

N. B.—A plan of the property may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.
Bombay, 4th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Debilitated Constitutions.—When climate, age, or hardships have undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable, even under the most untoward circumstances. This well-known and highly esteemed unguent possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ancles, erysipelas, scaly skin, and every variety of skin disease. In all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favorable action, and, where cure is possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the cure of scrofula and scurvy.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHAN[illegible] at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bom[illegible]
AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers. Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs PHAROAH & Co.